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Daily Report

East Asia

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Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-193 CONTENTS *5 October 1988*

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Agency To Conduct 'Small-Scale' Whaling Research 1
Firms Deny U.S. Claim of Price Manipulation 1
Bank of Japan Vice Governor To Visit PRC 1
GATT Aid Sought Over EC Antidumping Duties 1
Trade Union Delegation To Visit USSR 2
FRG Foreign Minister Postpones October Visit 2
Satellite Put Into Stationary Orbit 2

North Korea

Report on Cannon Fire Across DMZ 2
U.S. Military Conduct, Activities Criticized 2
  Olympics 'Abused' for War 2
  'Provocative War Game' Cited 3
  U.S. Envoys Comment on Decried 3
  U.S. Troops Said Spreading AIDS 4
South Farmers, Students Oppose Market Opening 4
South Economy Called Dependent on U.S., Japan 4
Reunification Group Criticizes No's Policies 5
Emergence of 'Fascist' Groups in South Claimed 5
Lives of Southern Women Termed 'Disgraceful' 5
South Students Burn Effigy of Olympic Tower 6
Austrian Press Criticism of Olympics Cited 6
USSR, China, Ecuador Groups Arrive for Visits 6
CPC Party School, Chongnyon Trade Groups Visit 6
Youth Brigade Guests Comment on World Festival 6
  Polish Brigade Holds Banquet 7
Kim Chong-il Work on Imperialism Elucidated 7
People's Sports Meet Opens in Pyongyang 8
Results in New 200-Day Campaign Reported 8
  Workers Join in Campaign 9
No Tae-u Assembly Address Denounced as 'Trick' *[VNS]* 10

South Korea

KAL To Continue USSR, PRC Overflights 10
Youths, Students To Visit USSR in February *[THE KOREA HERALD 1 Oct]* 11
Communist Nations Supply Half of Coal Imports 11
Opening of SFRY Seoul Trade Office Agreed 12
Communist Bloc Businesses To Join Trade Fair 12
Economic Cooperation With East Bloc Pursued 12
No Speech To Fuel Trade With Communist Nations *[THE KOREA HERALD 5 Oct]* 13
Daily Advises Caution Toward USSR Initiatives *[THE KOREA TIMES 1 Oct]* 14
Public Joins Protest Against U.S. Film Imports *[THE KOREA TIMES 1 Oct]* 14
Paper Sees Change in North-South Relations 15
President No Tae-u To Address UN Assembly 16
Reaction to No's National Assembly Address 16
  PPD Members Silently Protest *[THE KOREA HERALD 5 Oct]* 16
  Direction of Policies Indicated *[THE KOREA HERALD 5 Oct]* 16
  Critical Issues Dealt With *[THE KOREA TIMES 5 Oct]* 17

Kim Tae-chung Presents PPD Guidelines *[THE KOREA HERALD 5 Oct]* 18
DJP Head Warns Opposition Against Revenge *[THE KOREA HERALD 5 Oct]* 18
Joint Team To Investigate Military Camp Deaths *[THE KOREA HERALD 5 Oct]* 19
Daily Urges Military's Political Neutrality *[THE KOREA TIMES 2 Oct]* 19
Actions Against Officials Involved in Scandals *[THE KOREA HERALD 30 Sep]* 20
Party Leaders To Address Assembly Session *[THE KOREA HERALD 1 Oct]* 20
Assembly Committees To Audit Agencies *[THE KOREA HERALD 5 Oct]* 20
  564 Agencies To Be Checked *[THE KOREA TIMES 5 Oct]* 21
Post-Olympic Political Landscape Examined *[THE KOREA HERALD 2 Oct]* 22
Students Throw Firebombs at Olympic Sign *[THE KOREA HERALD 3 Oct]* 23

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

National Airline Resumes Flights to Bangkok *[AFP]* 24
Banking Services Slated To Resume This Month 24
More Foodstuffs Sent From Irrawaddy to Rangoon 24
Government Workers 'Sacked' for Striking *[AFP]* 24
Protest Leaders Vow To Continue Struggle *[AFP]* 25
People's Democratic Party Permitted To Register 26
Lootings Reported in Kyaikto, Rangoon Townships 26
Students Intercepted, 'Interrogated' 26
Detained Students Released; 13 More Return 26

Cambodia

Leaders Condole on Truong Chinh's Death 27
  Officials Visit SRV Embassy 27
  Chea Sim Sends Message to VFF 27
  Chea Sim Leaves for Funeral 28
  Officials Attend Memorial Service 28
Chea Sim Receives Foreign Trade Union Delegates 29
Planning Ministry Delegation Visits SRV 29
SRV Delegation Arrives; Received by Ney Pena 29
SPK Delegation Attends Conference in Poland 30
Tie Banh Greets Hungarian Counterpart 30
Editorial on Stimulating Local Defense Movement 30
162 'Misled' People Return in Kampot 31
509 Returnees Reported in Rolea Pier District 31
Rice Cultivation Since Early 1988 Reported 31
10 Years' Agricultural Productivity Reported 32
Son Sann, Khieu Samphan Greet PRC Officials *[VODK]* 32
'Detrimental Rumors' Against DK Forces *[VODK]* 33
SRV Battalion Commander Reported Killed *[VONADK]* 33
SRV Position Attacked on Sisophon Battlefield *[VONADK]* 34

Laos

Further Reportage on Arrest of Two Americans 34
  Reportedly Searching for MIA's *[AFP]* 34
  Couple Flown to Vientiane *[AFP]* 34
Leaders Greet PRC Counterparts on National Day 34
Leaders Greet Gorbachev on Election 35
Saman Vi-gnaket Attends Congress Closing 35
Lao United Front Chief of Staff Slain in Burma 35

Philippines

Bases Talks Scheduled To Resume 10 October *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 4 Oct]* 36
  Criminal Jurisdiction Issue 36

Armed Taiwan Ship Reportedly Intercepted 36
Aquino Says Relations With Malaysia 'Friendly' 36
Aquino's Appeal Leads to Barangay Poll Decision 37
  Barangay Poll Date Undecided 37
Creation of Citizens Armed Unit Approved 37
Manglapus Address Proposes Global Body on Debt *[BUSINESS WORLD 5 Oct]* 37
TV Channel 4 To Remain Government Station 38
Bill on Carrying of Small Firearms Approved 38
House Committee Cuts Proposed Military Budget *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 5 Oct]* 39
Another Honasan Associate Reportedly Arrested 39
Energy Office Denies Palawan Oil Strike Story *[MANILA BULLETIN 4 Oct]* 39
CPP 'Using' Hong Kong Helpers To Raise Funds 40
Ramos Reports on Military Gains Against NPA *[MANILA BULLETIN 2 Oct]* 40
  Paper on Less 'Rebel' Activity *[MANILA BULLETIN 4 Oct]* 41
Religious Community Renews Call for Cease-Fire *[THE PHILIPPINE INQUIRER 3 Oct]* 41
Program To 'Entice' NPA Rebels Approved *[AFP]* 42
100 Communists 'Repulsed' in Town Hall Attack *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 5 Oct]* 42
Future Integration of CPLA With Military *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 5 Oct]* 42
MNLF Power Struggle in Basilan Confirmed *[PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 5 Oct]* 43
Paper Assesses Mindanao Commission *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 5 Oct]* 43

Thailand

Sitthi Holds Talks on Cambodia at UN *[BANGKOK POST 5 Oct]* 44
Vietnamese Troops Shell Border Village *[BANGKOK POST 5 Oct]* 45
Lao Invitation for Chatchai Visit Expected *[BANGKOK POST 5 Oct]* 45
Chatchai Criticizes BoI's Role in Investment *[THAI RAT 2 Oct]* 45
Ukrit Objects to Senatorial 'Quota System' *[THE NATION 4 Oct]* 46
Cabinet Faces Agenda 'Packed With Issues' *[THE NATION 4 Oct]* 46

Vietnam

Report on Joint Search for American MIA's 47
  Vietnamese Official Comments *[AFP]* 47
Funeral Activities for Truong Chinh 48
  Final Tributes Paid 48
  Lao Group Pays Last Respects 48
  Lao, Cambodian Delegations at Wake 49
  Mourned in Laos, Cambodia 49
  USSR, Indian Leaders Pay Homage 49
  Report of Funeral Ceremony 49
  Memorial Service Held 50
  Nguyen Van Linh Gives Euology 51
  Party, State Leaders Attend Burial 52
More on Vo Chi Cong's Official Visit to USSR 52
  NHAN DAN Report on Activities *[21 Sep]* 52
  Gromyko's Banquet Speech *[NHAN DAN 21 Sep]* 53
  Vo Chi Cong's Reply at Banquet *[NHAN DAN 21 Sep]* 54
  Meets With Gorbachev *[NHAN DAN 22 Sep]* 56
Nguyen Thanh Binh at Meeting on Garden Economy 58
Contents of August 1988 TAP CHI CONG SAN 58

Japan

Agency To Conduct 'Small-Scale' Whaling Research

OW0410131288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO—Japan's Fisheries Agency said Monday it plans to conduct small-scale preparatory whaling in November in the Antarctic Ocean for research purposes, instead of the full-fledged whaling it had previously planned.

Industry sources say the switch is aimed largely at avoiding a resurgency of friction with other nations amid the prevailing worldwide anti-whaling sentiment.

The agency reported its plan for this year's whaling to the International Whaling Commission (IWC) in late September, as it is required to do.

The IWC is expected to make a decision in mid-November.

The agency had previously planned to catch some 875 whales for scientific research this winter in the Antarctic Ocean.

However, the agency changed its original plan by slashing the number of whales to be caught to 275 just before it submitted this year's whaling plan to the IWC.

"Our decision does not mean that we will give up commercial whaling completely in the future. What we are trying to do is to reexamine our whaling methods," the agency said.

Japan became the target of harsh overseas criticism last year after it submitted to the IWC its plan to catch a total of 875 whales for scientific purposes.

The United States took the strongest stance of all, claiming that Japan's whaling for research is in reality disguised commercial whaling, and imposing a countersanction banning Japan from fishing within its 200-nautical-mile economic zone.

The U.S. Commerce Department said the sanction is based on the provisions of the Packwood-Magnuson fishery conservation and management act regulating foreign fishing in U.S. waters.

Amid the mounting criticism, the number of whales allowed to be caught by Japan was cut to 273 last year.

The IWC imposed a moratorium on commercial whaling in 1982. It is expected to review the moratorium by 1990.

Firms Deny U.S. Claim of Price Manipulation

OW0510061688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Komatsu Ltd. and Mitsubishi Metal Co. denied Wednesday that they had taken part in a price-manipulating cartel which a U.S. chemical firm alleged was created by them and five other Japanese companies in purchasing polysilicon in the U.S.

Officials of the two companies said in separate statements they knew of no such cartel.

A leading U.S. chemical manufacturer, Union Carbide Corp., filed a suit Tuesday with the U.S. district court in San Francisco against the seven Japanese companies, saying they formed the cartel to manipulate the market price of silicon in their favor.

Bank of Japan Vice Governor To Visit PRC

OW0110044688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1335 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—Yasushi Mieno, vice governor of the Bank of Japan [BOJ], will visit China from October 3 through 9 for a look at its economic situation, the Central Bank said Friday.

Accompanied by three BOJ officials, he will also call on the People's Bank of China for talks with its officials, it said.

GATT Aid Sought Over EC Antidumping Duties

OW0510015488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0045 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Japan will ask the antidumping committee of the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to mediate in its dispute with the European Community (EC) over the EC's antidumping duties levied on Japanese manufacturing firms' subsidiaries in the Common Market, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday.

The committee will meet in Geneva on October 27.

Japan held bilateral talks with the EC last month and unsuccessfully sought the lifting of the antidumping duties in accordance with various GATT provisions.

The duties have been imposed on Japanese electronic typewriters, and some other products made in the EC.

If mediation by the GATT committee fails, Japan will be able to seek the establishment of a committee panel to settle the dispute.

The government is also studying the possibility of taking a stronger step and requesting the creation of a higher-powered GATT panel, the officials said.

Trade Union Delegation To Visit USSR

OW0410155488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO—Aa six-member Japanese trade union delegation will leave for Moscow October 26 to discuss bilateral and international issues with their Soviet counterparts, Japanese trade union officials said Tuesday.

During a week-long stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation headed by Toshifumi Tateyama, president of the 5.4 million-member Japanese private sector Trade Union Cconfederation (Rengo), will meet president of All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) President Stepan Shalayev and other leaders, the officials said.

The AUCCTU is the only sanctioned trade federation in the Soviet Union and comprises about 125.2 million members from 29 industrial trade unions, the officials said.

The delegation will also raise the issue of four Soviet-held northern islands claimed by Japan—Habomais, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu, the officials said.

The talks will also assess recent moves toward detente between the Soviet Union and the United States such as the signing of the intermediate nuclear forces agreement last December, the officials said.

The delegation will return to Japan on November 1 after visiting Leningrad.

FRG Foreign Minister Postpones October Visit

OW0510061288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0324 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will postpone a visit to Japan originally scheduled for October 10 to 13, government sources said.

Genscher, who planned to have a regular consultation with Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, will instead attend the funeral of Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union, who died Monday.

The meeting will be rescheduled for an appropriate date, the sources said.

Satellite Put Into Stationary Orbit

OW0510092588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0907 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Japan succeeded Wednesday in putting into stationary orbit a telecommunications satellite which was launched with an H1 rocket from the Tanegashima Space Center on September 16, the National Space and Development Agency (NASDA) said. The satellite, Sakura 3B, has been stationed at 149 degrees east longitude over the Pacific Ocean, the agency said.

Following testing of the satellite, the agency will move it to 136 degrees east longitude, north of New Guinea, where it will become operational, the agency said.

North Korea

Report on Cannon Fire Across DMZ

SK0510125388 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] The South Korean puppets committed the grave military provocation of firing many cannon rounds at our side's guard post inside the DMZ in the eastern area of the front.

At around 1320 [0420 GMT] today, the South Korean puppets committed the grave military provocation of firing a cannon against our side's guard post inside the DMZ, east of Ipo-ri, Kumgang County in the eastern area of the front.

Today, the South Korean puppets installed a cannon, which they had secretly brought into the DMZ, at a combat encampment and fired many rounds at our side's guardpost after taking aim. Because of the cannon fire by the rascals, the security of our side's DMZ policemen, who were on routine duty, was threatened and facilities in the guard post were destroyed.

At a time when the U.S. imperialists are conducting joint military exercises after bringing nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and numerous other combat warships into our country's waters, the South Korean puppets committed the act of firing a cannon. This is an open challenge to our country and an intentional and deliberate provocation maneuver to further intensify the situation on the Korean peninsula. This also graphically proves that the South Korean puppets' demand for the alleviation of tension and dialogue is nothing but a falsehood and deception.

Our people and KPA soldiers are watching, with heightened vigilance, the fact that the South Korean puppets are inciting us, while more openly kicking up maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and that, at the same time, they are deliberately intensifying the situation as soon as the Olympics are over. The South Korean puppets must act with discretion, instead of committing rash and thoughtless acts.

U.S. Military Conduct, Activities Criticized

Olympics 'Abused' for War

SK0410105788 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 4 Oct 88

["Those Who Abused Olympics for Their War Purposes Will Be Unable To Escape Denunciation"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article notes that the 24th Olympic Games have been abused by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are obsessed with a wild aggressive design and by their followers for the preparations for a war of aggression. The U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets will be unable to escape rejection and denunciation from the people at home and abroad, warns the article.

It says:

The U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets, who have been kicking up war rackets on the pretext of "Olympic safety," are now describing the concentration of their armed forces and military exercises as annual exercises which have nothing to do with the Olympics, as the Olympics came to a close.

It is a mockery of the world's peaceloving people for those who used the Olympics in hastening war preparations to claim no responsibility for it now.

They have carried on the frantic anti-DPRK campaign on the groundless pretext of "threat from the North" and "Olympic safety" with the 24th Olympic Games as an occasion.

Although they mocked the public opinion with the aim of creating an impression that there actually existed "obstructions to the Olympics" and "possibility of armed provocations," their advertisement was given the lie by facts.

As the U.S. paper THE WASHINGTON POST and the commander of the U.S. forces present in South Korea admitted by themselves, there have never existed "obstructions to the Olympics" by the North and "possibility of armed provocations" by it.

If so, what for have they been crying about "Olympic safety" from the beginning of the year as if someone would fall upon them immediately?

The United States was prompted in this by a premeditated scheme to use the Olympics for its military purposes.

Clamouring about "Olympic safety," the U.S. imperialists not only left the huge armed forces which had been mobilized in the "Team Spirit 88" joint military maneouvres in South Korea but also additionally sent reinforcements, replaced the war kit of the armed forces occupying South Korea with sophisticated equipment and put spurs on the buildup of combat power of the puppet army as never before.

This clearly shows that they worked out a scrupulous plan from long ago and tried hard to push it forward so as to use the 24th Olympic Games for the purpose of a war against our Republic.

The U.S. imperialists and their followers will be unable to lessen their criminal acts in using the Olympics as a means of hastening war preparations with such a baloney that the military frenzy in the East Sea of Korea has nothing to do with the Olympics.

'Provocative War Game' Cited

SK0510052088 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists hurled into military exercises against the northern half of Korea several dozen reconnaissance planes including the early warning aircraft "E-3A" and the strategic scout plane "RC-135" during September, according to a military source.

These air pirates perpetrated aerial espionage against the northern half while on "patrol duty" in the air above South Korea and its surroundings.

This was part of the provocative war game staged by the U.S. imperialists against the North under the pretext of the Olympic games.

Crying for "Olympic safety," the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have massed many battleships led by aircraft carriers in the East Sea of Korea and the waters around South Korea and threaten us, staging large-scale arms demonstrations and naval mobile operations.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists committed aerial espionage against the North by flying many scout planes of different types. These provocative acts show how recklessly they are working to light the fuse of war any moment they think fit.

The criminal military manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialsts and the No Tae-u military hooligans have cast dark clouds of war over the Korean peninsula.

The Korean people and the world peaceloving people will never pardon the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula, abusing the Olympic games as a lever for the provocation of a war.

U.S. Envoys Comment on Decried

SK0410102888 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—The South Korean paper HANGYORE SINMUN carried an article by a journalist surnamed Kim refuting the shameless blast of the U.S. ambassador in Seoul denying the responsibility of the United States for the Kwangju massacre.

Recalling that U.S. Ambassador Lilley, at a news conference in May, "totally denied the U.S. responsibility" for the Kwangju bloodbath, contending that the South

Korea-U.S. "combined forces command is not under the operational control of the U.S. forces" and South Korea "had whisked off from the operational control of the combined forces command" the 20th division mobilised in the Kwangju massacre, he said this is a naked lie.

Recalling that Gleysteen, U.S. ambassador in Seoul at the time of the Kwangju incident, in his talk carried in the South Korean magazine "SINTONG-A" (July 1985) confessed in connection with the Kwangju problem that "Wickham (the then South Korea-U.S. 'combined forces commander') with my consent, allowed the transfer of the best-trained 20th Division of the 'ROK Army' from Seoul to Kwangju, the operational area of the martial law army," the author said: Lilley "represented" the unjust stand of the United States when he claimed in a far-fetched manner that the division had been "whisked off," ignoring this hard fact.

This self-exposes that the U.S. imperialists are hoodlums who stoop to any infamy to conceal and "justify" their crime and swindlers accustomed to reversing black and white.

U.S. Troops Said Spreading AIDS

SK0210083288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0819 GMT 2 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—One more AIDS sufferer died in South Korea on September 27, creating a terror-ridden atmosphere in the society, according to a report.

A young man surnamed Kim, 27, died while undergoing medical treatment after he turned out to be an AIDS case in April.

Earlier, on September 23 a certain Pak died eight months after he tested positive to AIDS virus.

People are now seized with uneasiness with this killer disease fathered by U.S. imperialist aggressor troops spreading continually all over South Korea and claiming the lives of people one after another.

South Farmers, Students Oppose Market Opening

SK0410051288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0451 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—About 700 farmers and students waged a fierce anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration in Andong, North Kyongsang Province, on October 2, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The protesters who turned out in the demonstration in protest against the agro-stock imports under the U.S. imperialists' pressure tried to charge into the puppet district government office. They fiercely clashed with the riot police, responding with rocks to its tear gas attack.

Holding a placard reading "drive out Yankees" and burning a figure representing the United States, they denounced the U.S. imperialists for committing aggression and plunder in South Korea for over 40 years.

They strongly demanded "higher prices for agricultural products" be ensured, condemning the treacherous crimes of the No Tae-u traitor clique who have brought sufferings to farmers by opening the South Korean agro-stock markets, yielding to the pressure of the U.S. imperialists.

The protesters punished seven policemen.

Meanwhile, students of Sogang University in Seoul and farmers, about 200 in all, demonstrated in Ponghwa-up, Ponghwa county, North Kyongsang Province, on October 2 in denunciation of the crimes of the puppet clique in intensifying plunder in the countryside and lowering the prices of the farmers' products below the production cost by importing U.S. agricultural products.

South Economy Called Dependent on U.S., Japan

SK0110155088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1517 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—South Korean intellectuals and press media deplored that the South Korean economy is an economy dependent on the United States and Japan, and explained the fact.

The monthly WOLGAN CHOSON said: Ours is an economy without an independent economic basis. It is characteried by an economic structure heavily dependent on foreign loan. The existing policy of dependence on foreign loan further deepens economic dependence on foreign countries.

The journal SINDONGA demanded an end to the relations of domination and dependence, saying: "Enormous is the influence of the American economy on our economy. It is not an exaggeration to say that the United States has always treated us at will, regarding its relations with us as those between master and servant."

Prof. Yu at Chungang University said in his article to a publication that the South Korean economy exists only by depending on the United States and Japan almost wholly.

The newspaper HANGUK ILBO deplored: "The dependence of our economy on Japan is more serious than we think. The economy can do nothing without depending on Japan. Spare parts and raw materials of key products are all imported from Japan. If Japan stops exporting them, the production at our enterprises will be halted completely."

South Korean intellectuals and press media expressed deep apprehension over the recent economic pressure of U.S. imperialism and its consequences, which are a result of colonial dependence.

Associate Prof. Chong at Seoul University had this to say: It is our tragedy resulting from our political and economic dependence on the United States that South Korea is under U.S. pressure to open markets. The authorities have made no real resistance but completely yielded to the pressure.

The university gazette HANDAE SINMUN said: The U.S. pressure to open markets and the puppet clique's unlimited imports have landed the South Korean economy in a crisis and might result in a permanent political and economic dependence. Our ecmnomy will be ruined by the continued infiltration of foreign goods into markets and will be a big market of foreign goods.

Reunification Group Criticizes No's Policies

SK0410043488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0415 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in its Information No. 502 Monday, denounced the No Tae-u military hooligans for driving out the ultra-right forces in a reactionary offensive for a harsher fascist crackdown on the patriotic democratic forces.

Recalling that the "Homeland Defense Youth Federation" chaired by the general director of the "instructors" of the South Korean puppet taekwondo gymnasium, was framed up on July 7, the "liberal democratic student federation" chaired by a gangster who had served the puppet security command came into being on August 20 and, earlier, the "national student federation for North-South Reunification" under the "Unification Church" headed by anti-communist fanatic Mun Son-myong and the "Principle Study Society," a "Unification Church"-lining campus organisation, had been organised in more than 60 South Korean universities, the information says:

It is a result of the criminal plot of the traitor No Tae-u to intensify fascist offensive against the struggle of students and people by letting loose gangsters and establish a more brutal military fascist rule that the ultra-right gangster organisations patterned after the Hitlerite Nazi youth corps raised their heads and began manoeuvring in South Korea.

While the No Tae-u group is agitating "turnout of the right-wing" and "general offensive against the leftist forces," right-wing gangster forces patronized by the authorities are kicking about like conquering heroes not only within the puppet military but also in companies, and terrorism and assault, threat and blackmail against progressive students and conscientious men of the press are perpetrated in succession under the direct command of puppet army brasshats.

Facts clearly show that the "democratisation" trumpeting of the No Tae-u group becoming noisier these days is no more than a camouflage for concealing his true, color as a military fascist tyrant and, in actuality, he is leaving no stone unturned in his bid to stifle the struggle of the people of all strata for independence against U.S. imperialism, for democracy against fascism and for reunification.

Emergence of 'Fascist' Groups in South Claimed

SK0110110088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1033 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—The South Korean newspaper HANGYORE SINMUN September 17 reported that fascist organizations have emerged and are active in South Korea, instigated and manipulated by U.S. imperialism and the No Tae-u group.

According to it, the "National Federation of Students for the Unification of the North and the South" ("Tonghaknyon") under the "Unification Church," a thoroughpaced international anti-communist plot-breeding organization, was framed up in May 1986 and then the "Homeland Defence Youth Federation" in July this year and the "liberal democratic student federation" in August.

With "abundant financial and human resources" these reactionary fascist organizations are reportedly showing signs of action to counter students and other broad strata of forces which champion independence, democracy and reunification.

These days a certain Yu, who had been known as a political rogue during the rule of the puppet Syngman Rhee regime, is maneuvering to organize a fascist organization with the support of the Japanese ultra-right forces, crying that he will "control the anti-'government' forces."

A series of facts show how feverishly the No Tae-u group is working to rally fascist underlings in an attempt to suppress and stifle the democratic forces which are fighting for independence, democracy and reunification.

Lives of Southern Women Termed 'Disgraceful'

SK0110155788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1523 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—The Swiss newspaper LA BIBERTA September 14 carried an article headlined "Disgraceful Life of the South Korean Women" dealing with their miserable life under the anti-popular misrule of the No Tae-u puppet clique.

Noting that the South Korean women are unable to escape the slavish life till their death, the newspaper referred in detail to the fact that a large number of women lost their families and working places to be left as a sacrifice of immorality and depravity, having their human rights ruthlessly violated. It said: Prostitution business prevails eveywhere in South Korea. The businessmen are trying to make much money through it during the Olympic games. The authorities are mum to this serious social problem. Worse still, they called for its encouragement in order to earn foreign currencies.

South Students Burn Effigy of Olympic Tower

SK0410152088 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—Five to six youngsters reportedly burned a wooden Olympic tower in Tungchon-dong, Kangso District, Seoul, on October 1.

The fascist clique mobilised fire-engines but could not extinguish the fire. The tower was completely destroyed and burned out.

The fascist clique was dismayed by the continued elimination of Olympic propaganda material which coincided with the courageous struggle of the South Korean students and people against the dictatorial Olympics.

Austrian Press Criticism of Olympics Cited

SK0410103588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—The Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME September 30 came out with a commentary on the Olympic games.

Pointing out that the Olympic games were crowded with an unusual number of strange happenings, the commentary said:

It was not the spectators but the police that increased in number.

Check-up began at the press club several days ago and, worse still, the reporters were strictly checked when they got in and down from buses.

The commentary noted:

Antagonism between the South Korean people and Americans is growing.

In Seoul thieves raid hotels and take away foreigners' money and valuables.

To bring such situation under control, No Tae-u showed up at the press club, but no foreign reporter paid heed to him.

USSR, China, Ecuador Groups Arrive for Visits

SK0310104988 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—A Soviet Government scientific and technological cooperation delegation led by M. Kruglov, vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, arrived in Pyongyang Monday.

Arriving here Sunday were a delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by its president Zhou Guangzhao and an Ecuadorian delegation for the study of the chuche idea led by Manuel Salgado, professor at the Central University of Ecuador.

CPC Party School, Chongnyon Trade Groups Visit

SK0510051688 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—A delegation of the party school of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by its Vice-President Gao Di and a friendship delegation of the Jilin Yuwen Middle School of China headed by its Principal Zui Zhonglin arrived in Pyongyang on Tuesday by train.

A delegation of Korean traders and manufacturers in Minato, Tokyo metropolis, under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Chong Won-dok flew into Pyongyang on October 3 for a visit to the socialist homeland.

Youth Brigade Guests Comment on World Festival

SK0110153688 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—Members of the international voluntary youth service brigade staying in Korea were interviewed by a reporter of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

They stressed: While visiting various places of Pyongyang and local areas during our stay in Korea, we firmly believed that the Pyongyang festival will be held successfully in keeping with the desire and will of the world youth and students.

Christoph Mueller, vice-chairman of FRG-branch of the civil international service, said that the Korean people are striking the world people with admiration by erecting grand monumental edifices and many other modern buildings.

Noting that the Korean people have vigorously carried on the revolution and construction under the banner of the chuche idea, he said: The chuche idea is a very original one and just theory.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has wonderful conditions for successfully holding any international function, such as the Olympic games.

Vasiliy Shabaldin, a leading official of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, said: The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students is a significant one, the first to be held in Asia. He went on:

We firmly believe that the Pyongyang festival will be a splendid one.

This is not only my feeling.

The 13th World Festival will undoubtedly be held on a grand scale by the sincere efforts of the Korean people. Sven Degenhardt, member of the International Voluntary Youth Service Brigade, noted: The Korean people are making successful preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to justify the desires and will of the world people, youth and students.

Polish Brigade Holds Banquet

SK0510052688 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)—The third Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il arranged a banquet at the Polish Embassy Tuesday evening upon the conclusion of its Korean visit.

Present on invitation were Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, Pak Song-pom, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other officials concerned.

Head of the brigade Witold Fioreck, secretary of the Central Committee of the Rural Youth Union of Poland, and some members of the brigade were present there.

The Polish Ambassador to Korea Mieczyslaw Dedo was also present.

Head of the brigade Witold Fioreck and vice-chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee Kim Chang-yong made speeches at the banquet.

Kim Chong-il Work on Imperialism Elucidated

SK0110101088 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work "Let Us March Forward Dynamically Along the Road of Socialism and Communism Under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle" gave a comprehensive elucidation of the main characteristics and real features of modern imperialism and the inevitability of its downfall and scientifically proved the superiority of socialism and the certainty of its triumph. In this connection, NODONG SINMUN September 30 carried an article.

The main characteristics of modern imperialism are that the basic relations between the imperialist powers are to cooperate in conspiracy with each other and the imperialists evolved cunning techniques of domination and crafty methods of plunder, the article says, and continues:

The work expounded that the basic relations of modern imperialism are ones of conspiracy and cooperation, on the basis of the deep-going analysis of the appearance of multinational companies and the internationalisation of capital by them, and thus put a period to the already existing theories on imperialism, adopted a new viewpoint on contemporary imperialism and provided a guiding compass for mapping out a correct strategy of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The comprehensive elucidation of the cunning techniques of domination and crafty methods of plunder employed by contemporary imperialism in the work made it possible to provide a guiding compass for a principled approach towards imperialism without any illusion about it and to wage the anti-imperialist struggle to the last moment, with a clear knowledge of the true colors of imperialism.

The article goes on to say:

The work proved the inevitability of the downfall of imperialism by evolving from a new angle the contradictions of contemporary imperialism, serious political and economic trouble and the intensified anti-popular nature and corruption.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has said:

"Today the contradictions of the capitalist world have been exacerbated still further, and imperialism finds itself in serious political and economic trouble."

The work said that the contradictions between the capitalist countries and the developing countries are one of important contradictions which hasten the downfall of capitalism.

The work, on the basis of a new exposition of the anti-popular nature and corruption of modern imperialism, said that the contradictions between the popular masses who want to live and develop independently and the capitalist class have been exacerbated still further, thereby hastening the collapse of capitalism.

The work formulated from a new angle the main characteristic of capitalist society showing the anti-popular nature and corruption of contemporary imperialism as a decadent material life, a poor mental and cultural life and a reactionary political life and thus gave a clear elucidation of the internal contradictions of imperialism which leads it to destruction. This is a virtually original exposition of the internal contradictions of modern imperialism.

With a scientific elucidation of serious contradictions and political and economic trouble under modern imperialism in the work, people are convinced of the inevitability of the downfall of capitalism, completely free from the illusion about its "prosperity" and "eternity".

The article says:

The work originally clarified the superiority of socialism and the certainty of its victory and opened a new road of resolutely safeguarding socialism and further increasing its attraction.

The work evolved a unique idea whereby the differences between the socialist life in which all the people enjoy an independent and creative life to the fullest measure as masters of the state and society and the capitalist life in which people become slaves of money and seek their individual comfort are as big as heaven from earth.

It scientifically expounded the revolutionary ways of advancing towards socialism to the end including the problem of enhancing the leadership role of the party and maintaining the revolutionary principle of the working-class in conformity with the realistic demands of the developing socialist society which embodies the intrinsic requirements of the working class, the problem of strengthening the party and building up the subject of the revolution by uniting the masses. Thus it provided a great guiding compass for overcoming all the left and right tendencies, giving full play to the collectivist superiority inherent to socialism, smashing all obstructive moves of the imperialists and paving the road to communism with credit.

The work gave a detailed elucidation of the tasks and ways of strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces. As a result, a sure guarantee has been provided for winning the final victory of the cause of anti- imperialism and independence and the cause of socialism and communism.

People's Sports Meet Opens in Pyongyang

SK0310051788 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—The 7th People's Sports Meet opened in Pyongyang.

Participating in the meet are more than 10,000 players selected from preliminaries in Pyongyang and local areas.

They are divided into groups of sports teams and ordinary players to compete in various events.

The opening ceremony of the sports meet was held at Kim Il-song Stadium Sunday.

Present on the occasion were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the C.C., the WPK; and officials concerned as well as sportsmen, working people, students and school children in Pyongyang.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki made the opening address.

He said dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying into practice the far-reaching sports building plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song laid down the policy of popularising sports and making it an inseparable part of daily life and wisely guided the work for its realisation, thus sturdily preparing the people for labor and national defense and lifting the sports technique of the country to a high standard.

The speaker noted:

In his classical work "On Popularising Sports and Rapidly Developing Sports Technique" dear Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the direction and ways for effecting a radical turn in sports to suit the requirements of the developing situation in which the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea is standing out in the foreground and thereby made the chuche-oriented sports serve the revolution and construction better. And he saw to it that modern sports facilities were built in Pyongyang and other places, initiating the construction of the sports complex of Youth Street.

Paek Chong-won, head of the Korean sports team from Japan, made a congratulatory speech.

Then followed speeches.

At the end of the ceremony, a demonstration parachuting performance, track and field, and football games were held at the stadium.

Results in New 200-Day Campaign Reported

SK0310100688 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—The Korean working people are reporting remarkable results every day in the newly started 200-day campaign.

The power stations have increased power supply to the socialist construction sites by keeping production on a high level.

The Kanggye Youth, the Hochongang and other hydraulic power stations have markedly increased power output per ton of water by renovating technology and introducing advanced operating method.

Meanwhile, the thermal power stations have boosted power output nearly 30 percent over last year's comparable time by improving the management of equipment and technological control.

The cement producers across the country are overshooting their daily targets, having set the goal of the new 200-day campaign 20 percent above the results of the previous campaign.

The transport workers under the railway ministry have also effected innovations from the first days of the new campaign, lifting the daily freight turnover 16.6 percent up on that in the previous campaign and 52 percent over last year's corresponding time.

The renewed 200-day campaign was launched in full force at the Sunchon vinalon complex, a chemical giant, too. The builders there are waging a high-pitched drive to move up the date of the general test operation of the vinalon production line. They are topping their daily quotas 50 per cent.

Workers Join in Campaign

SK0410151588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—Now the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have turned out in the new 200-day campaign and are working miracles and innovations day by day.

The working people had already waged the 200-day campaign to brilliantly adorn the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding (September 9, 1988) as a grand festival of victors. During this period the industrial production grew 22 percent compared with the same period last year.

The great leader President Kim Il-song said:

"We must not slacken the high spirit displayed in the historic 200-day campaign in all fields of the national economy and continue to develop the vigorous mass innovation drive so that we can attain all the production goals of the Third Seven-Year Plan without fail".

To vigorously wage the new 200-day campaign is a very important work to open wider the road of advance for the fulfilment of the Third Seven-Year Plan.

Vigorously waging the new 200-day campaign following the last 200-day campaign is an important work to actively cope with the prevailing situation.

The U.S. imperialists not only have turned South Korea into a nuclear military base and put military pressure upon us, but also are manoeuvring in every way to obstruct the cause of national reunification and socialist construction and slander the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

What is important in countering such desperate offensive of the enemy with a high degree of revolutionary spirit is to effect a higher upswing in socialist construction.

The national meeting of heroes held in early September appealed to the entire workers to dynamically launch another 200-day campaign to attain higher goals of socialist construction.

A Pyongyang meeting of more than 100,000 people to effect a new great upsurge by powerfully launching the 200-day campaign once again in response to the appeal of the National Meeting of Heroes was followed by similar mass meetings in all parts of the country.

As a result, all the working people in the country valiantly turned out to another 200-day campaign. The main task of the new 200-day campaign is to keep the production going on at a higher level at the existing factories and enterprises, press ahead with the construction of major objects and satisfactorily solve the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people. The working people are striving to raise the production in power and coal industries for the implementation of this task.

The metal, machine, chemical and other industries are bringing about a new upswing in the producion through a powerful massive innovation drive.

In particular, efforts are concentrated on the construction of the major objects including the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex and Kwangpok Street, and the expansion project of the Musan mining complex for their completion.

Railway, motor and ship transport is being strengthened to properly meet the demand for the increased transport.

A powerful struggle is being waged to produce goods in larger quantities by directing efforts to the light industry.

The working people across the country will perform feats of heroism in the new 200-day campaign and thus record another brilliant chapter in the history of our people's struggle.

No Tae-u Assembly Address Denounced as 'Trick'

SK0510074988 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Yesterday No Tae-u made a so-called policy speech in the National Assembly. No Tae-u's speech said nothing new and is nothing but a trick designed to court the people's good graces.

No Tae-u clamored about the Olympic games as if great success had been achieved with them. However, this is nothing but an absurd remark designed to deceive and mock the people.

Our masses have not only called for the cohosting of the Olympics in the North and the South to make them Olympics for reunification, but have also shed blood for the success of cohosting of the games. However, the United States and the No Tae-u ring have unilaterally hosted the Olympics under a tightly guarded security system by encircling the entire land of South Korea with naval ships, mobilizing military and police forces, and even obliterating the basic rights of the people and their right to existence.

The current Olympics have recorded another blot in the history of the nation as divisive, dictatorial, and war Olympics designed to seek permanent division of the nation; to strengthen the U.S. colonial, fascist, and dictatorial system; and to perfect war preparations.

In his policy speech, No Tae-u babbled about reunification. However, there was nothing new. His speech resulted in laying bare to the world once again that he is a thorough divisionist.

No Tae-u babbled about summit talks. His babbling about an unconditional meeting while ignoring the fundamental issue of reunification is nothing but a trick designed to conceal his true color as a splitist and to enhance his popularity.

No Tae-u also clamored that he would put forward a proposal for reunification in the near future. This also is not only a trick designed to soothe the burning desire of the people for reunification, which is increasing with each passing day, but reveals that he has no plan for reunification.

No Tae-u did not mention, not a single word about, the three principles for national reunification, the fundamental issue in resolving the reunification question, but babbled tediously about national defense and foreign policy. This is also nothing but a (?scheme) designed to legalize the plot to fabricate two Koreas internationally through simultaneous entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition.

In the policy speech, No Tae-u openly revealed his real intention to perpetrate wholesale suppression of the patriotic and democratic forces under the mask of democratization. No Tae-u's talking about attempts to overthrow the free democratic system and democratic order is not only nothing but a threat and blackmail against the patriotic masses struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification, but also reveals that he will further intensify suppression of these patriotic masses.

While stressing labor-management cooperation, No Tae-u said that workers' illegal acts will be dealt with according to the law. This is open blackmail to completely obliterate the labor union movement.

No Tae-u's policy speech is nothing but a trick designed to evade the people's resistance and a avert political and economic crisis after the Olympics, which were hosted unilaterally, and to accelerate the plot to fabricate two Koreas. Our masses have nothing to expect from No Tae-u's policy speech and should more gallantly struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

South Korea

KAL To Continue USSR, PRC Overflights

SK0410121288 Seoul YONHAP in English 1154 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 4 (YONHAP)—Korean Air (KAL), South Korea's national flag carrier airliner, will fly over the territories of the Soviet Union and China on its flights to the Middle East and European destinations beginning in November, a Seoul newspaper reported Tuesday.

The CHOSON ILBO, a mass-circulation vernacular daily, quoted an unidentified Transportation Ministry official as having said, "Korean Air has reached agreements (for its flights over the two nations) with aviation officials of the two countries during the Olympic games period."

"Korean Air has already concluded an agreement with Chinese authorities and will formally sign a similar agreement with Soviet officials, including the head of Aeroflot's Tokyo branch office and the chief of the Soviet consular group, who will leave Seoul by the end of this month," the official said.

Before and during the Olympic games, the Korean Air flew some chartered flights over the territories of the two countries to and from the Middle East and European destinations under temporary arrangements.

Under the new agreements, the paper reported, China is considering launching flights to Seoul soon in accordance with the development of contacts between South and North Korea.

The KAL flights over the Soviet territory will link Seoul to Helsinki, Finland via Niigata, Japan—Gobi, Mongolia—Moscow, the Soviet Union, the paper said.

Youths, Students To Visit USSR in February

SK0110004188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Oct 88 p 3

[By Staff reporter Pak In-chol]

[Text] Scores of Korean youths, including college students, are expected to visit the Soviet Union next February for the first time since 1945 at the invitation of a Soviet travel organization.

An agreement for this youth exchange will soon be signed between Korean and Soviet officials.

"A Korean counterpart and I will exchange minutes of an agreement for this soon," said Vyacheslav Kutsenka, head of a group of young Soviets now visiting Korea. He is a senior official of the International Youth Tourist Bureau, SPUTNIK, a Soviet official tourist organization.

Kutsenka told The Korea Herald Thursday that his group, totaling 40, came here last Sept. 20 to sound out prospects of expanding exchanges between Korea and the Soviet Union, including tourism exchanges. He said the Soviet youths' trip to Korea was decided in Rome, Italy last Jan. 30 when the Zurich-based worldwide tourist body, International Student Travel Confederation held its 38th general meeting.

The Soviet delegation to the meeting proposed to Koreans that they send a group of Soviet youths affiliated with the travel organization to Seoul not just for sightseeing but also the Seoul Olympics.

"I have been to many tourist spots in Korea, including the Namsan Tower, the Korean Folk Village, and the Industrial Exhibition Hall in the Korea Foreign Traders Association building in Yongdong," Kutsenka said.

"I was very much impressed with Korea's car exports and the development of agriculture and fisheries industries, even though I heard about that in my hometown, Gomel city, before coming here," he said.

While staying here, he said he met with a large number of Koreans, ranging from street vendors to the Samsung Group chairman, Yi Kun-hui.

Kutsenka said, "I think elements of a society are and should be diverse. This is the same with students. There are students demonstrating against their government. There are students devoted to their study."

The Soviet group consists of college students, office workers and government employees, according to Kutsenka.

"Korea is my first visit among Asian countries. I have never been to north Korea, but if possible, I want to visit the country," he said.

He, however, would not comment about north Korea's boycotting of the Seoul Olympics. He said Seoul's subway network is so convenient that he never experienced a traffic problem in the capital. "Contrary to my expectation, I found Seoul City has few traffic problems," said Kutsenka, father of a four-year-old girl.

He said his group members mostly used the subway system instead of cars or buses.

"What I found most inconvenient was food and Korean food tastes too hot," the Moscow resident said.

The Soviet Union is changing particularly in the fields of economy and the press after Soviet leader Gorbachev introduced "glasnost" (openness) and "perestroyka" (economic renovation) in his policy, he said.

As for prospects for developing a close relationship between the two countries, he said after introducing himself as a tourist specialist that "meeting and talking with each other will help develop that relationship."

"SPUTNIK has developed its exchange projects with its counterparts of more than 90 countries in the world, so there are no reasons for refusing to make a relationship with its Korean counterpart, or north Korean counterpart," he said.

Communist Nations Supply Half of Coal Imports

SK0510081388 Seoul YONHAP in English 0803 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 5 (YONHAP)—Korea imported 1.2 million tons of coal, amounting to 50 million U.S. dollars in value, as of Aug. 31 this year from communist countries, including the Soviet Union and China, officials at the Energy and Resources Ministry said.

Of the 1.2 million tons of coal, imports from China accounted for 0.7 million tons, followed by the Soviet Union with 0.25 million tons. The remaining 0.25 million tons was imported from other Asian communist countries.

Those communist countries' share of Korea's coal imports has risen yearly since 1986. In 1986, those communist nations accounted for 1.5 million tons or 43 percent of Korea's total imported coal, compared with 1.85 million tons or 58 percent last year, the officials said.

South Korea has no diplomatic relations with any communist country.

Opening of SFRY Seoul Trade Office Agreed

SK0310060488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0549 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 3 (YONHAP)—Yugoslavian trade office in Seoul will begin operation Tuesday at the building of Daehan Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

The formal opening of the trade office followed an agreement reached in March between Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) and Chamber of Commerce of Slovenia Republic, a constituent republic of Yugoslavia, on the establishment of the trade mission.

The KOTRA has already opened its trade office in Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia Republic on June 12.

South Korea has no diplomatic ties with Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslavian side named Dimitri Graciar [as received], advisor to the Chamber of Commerce of Slovenia Republic, as chief of the trade representatives in Seoul. He will fly into Seoul Monday afternoon to take up his job.

Meanwhile, Yugoslavia will send a 17-member delegation to the Seoul International Trade Fair (SITRA) which will begin on Oct. 21 at the Korea World Trade Center, a business source said.

The Yugoslavian delegates will host a reception celebrating the opening of the trade office during their stay in Seoul, the source said.

Communist Bloc Businesses To Join Trade Fair

SK0510015488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0106 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 5 (YONHAP)—Twenty-six businesses from communist bloc countries including Yugoslavia, China and Poland will participate in the 1988 Seoul International Trade Fair (SITRA 88) slated for Oct. 20-31, sources at the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) said Wednesday.

Poland will be making its debut at a Korean trade fair with four businesses to participate in SITRA 88 while 10 Chinese local business corporations in Hong Kong will also display their goods at the Korea Exhibition Center, where SITRA is held each year, the sources said.

Of the three communist bloc countries, Yugoslavia will set up a national pavilion, in which 12 Yugoslav businesses will exhibit their goods.

A total of 198 companies from 30 countries including the United States, Japan, India and Sweden along with 313 Korean businesses are to participate in the fair which will be sponsored by KOTRA, the sources said.

More than 4,000 buyers from some 100 countries are expected to visit the fair for business consultations amounting to some 600 million U.S. dollars.

KOTRA, meanwhile, will hold the second Asia Trade Promotion Conference in Seoul on Oct. 19-20 with the heads of trade promotion organizations of 12 Asian nations including Japan, China and Hong Kong to take part, the sources said. The corporation invited them to attend the conference on the occasion of the opening of SITRA 88.

Economic Cooperation With East Bloc Pursued

SK0510075888 Seoul YONHAP in English
0727 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 5 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government and Korean businesses are stepping up their efforts to strengthen economic cooperation with communist countries including China, the Soviet Union and other East bloc nations, government sources said Wednesday.

The increased emphasis is apparently due to the successful hosting of the Seoul Olympics and President No Tae-u's speech Tuesday at the National Assembly which featured an open-door policy toward the communist world, the sources said.

The government is reportedly engaged in discussions with China's central government on exchanges of trade offices, following a recent agreement to exchange such offices with some Chinese provincial governments including Shandong and Liaoning Provinces.

Negotiations are under way with the Soviet Union and East Germany to set up trade offices. The Soviet Union is said to have strongly expressed interest in Korea's participation in Siberia's development, the sources said.

"The government expects an agreement with Bulgaria for cooperation in trade affairs to be concluded this month and one with Poland, early next month. Trade offices will be established soon after the agreements are made," the sources said.

Meanwhile, China, Yugoslavia and Poland plan to participate in the 1988 Seoul International Trade Fair on Oct. 20-31 and seek expanded trade and technical cooperation with Korea, the sources said.

A 12-member trade delegation chiefly consisting of government officials will visit an international trade fair in East Berlin on Oct. 11 to sound out the possibility of exchanging trade offices, the sources said.

Leaders of the Korean business community are also pushing for advancement to communist countries. The chairman of the Daewoo group, Kim U-chung, leading the presidents of the group's major affiliated companies, will visit China to seek expanded business relations.

The Daewoo group is trying to identify ways to participate in development projects in Siberia, the sources said.

The Lucky Goldstar group endeavors to expand the export volume of its electronic products to communist nations, making full use of the "Goldstar" brand, which it sees as being well publicized during the Seoul Olympic period when Goldstar brand electronic signboards were shown to the world via television.

The Samsung group plans to send its Chairman Yi Kun-hui to China this month to finalize some joint-venture projects including the construction of spice and household electrical appliance factories. It also seeks to participate in the Soviet Union's natural gas development projects in Siberia, the sources said.

The Hyundai group, which has been comparatively slow in expanding business relations with the communist bloc, plans to send a trade delegation to China and Eastern European countries this year to determine the possibility of exporting cars and plant projects.

No Speech To Fuel Trade With Communist Nations

SK0510005488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Oct 88 p 6

[Text] Korea's economic and trade cooperation with Communist countries is expected to gain further momentum in the months to come, fueled by President No Tae-u's new policy toward Communist nations, including China and the Soviet Union.

Delivering a speech on the administration of national affairs at the National Assembly yesterday, President No said the Korean government will actively push for exchanges of personnel and culture, the establishment of air routes, and the promotion of economic ties with Communist countries.

Korea's successful hosting of the 24th Seoul Olympiad will also boost the nation's image on international markets, helping local businessmen advance into the Communist markets, analysts said.

From the beginning of this year, Korea started to make efforts to expand its trade and economic cooperation with Communist countries.

As a result, Hungary, an East European country, opened a trade mission in Seoul in March and agreed in September to exchange permanent missions with Korea.

Korea and the Chinese province of Shandong also reached an agreement last September to exchange trade offices within this year.

Under the agreement, a Chinese trade office will be set up in Seoul and the Korean office in Shandong province, and the two sides will establish a shipping company to carry commodities traded directly between Korea and China plus tourists.

Yesterday, Yugoslavia also opened its trade office in Seoul, the second East European country's trade office here.

"Diplomatic relations between Korea and Yugoslavia will possibly be set up early next year when the economic relations between them will be in full bloom," said Dimitri Grcar, chief of the Yugoslavian Trade Promotion Office in Seoul.

Grcar, adviser to the Chamber of Commerce of the Slovenian Republic, a constituent republic of Yugoslavia, also said that the Yugoslavian trade mission in Seoul will arrange direct contacts between businessmen from both countries to promote exports and imports as well as joint ventures and technical cooperation between the two nations.

The Yugoslavian trade official said he had noted the exchange of permanent missions between Hungary and Korea and that the chairman of the Yugoslavian Chamber of Commerce has already met with his Hungarian counterpart to discuss possible joint steps toward the promotion of their economic cooperation with Korea.

Meanwhile, the Yugoslavian trade mission in Seoul, which was originally set up as a trade office representing the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce, will be upgraded to a trade mission of the Chamber of Commerce of Yugoslavia beginning today, a business source said.

Following Hungary and Yugoslavia, Poland also plans to set up a trade office in Seoul within this year in an attempt to promote economic and trade cooperation with Korea, a Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) official said.

Hungary is also considering upgrading the trade office in Seoul to a permanent trade mission before March next year, he also noted.

In the meantime, Korea is planning to dispatch trade missions to such Communist countries as East Germany, Poland and China beginning this month to take advantage of the favorable trade milieu with Communist nations.

KOTRA will dispatch a trade mission comprising 20 to 30 officials and businessmen to East Germany this month to host an exhibition of Korea products and negotiate the opening of a KOTRA branch in East Berlin.

Daily Advises Caution Toward USSR Initiatives

SK0110002788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Oct 88 p 2

[Editorial: "Peaceful Coexistence"]

[Text] Significantly, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze suggested last Tuesday at the United Nations that Marxism and Leninism will no longer play a pivotal role in major Soviet policy decisions. Soviet foreign relations will respect the cause of peaceful coexistence more in the days ahead, according to the Soviet foreign minister.

Subsequently, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Wednesday reaffirmed in Moscow that he remained committed to his perestroyka program for political, social and economic reforms. Gorbachev was quoted telling visiting East German leader Erich Honecker that "the further we go along the path of perestroika, the more sure we are about the correctness of our choice."

The Soviet Union's public assertion that Marxist-Leninist ideologies will not seriously stand in the way of Soviet Union's foreign relations can be considered a radical departure from Moscow's traditional foreign policy position which has heavily been influenced by ideological considerations.

Ideology as a body of ideas that serve as the basis for an ideal social system or way of life has long defined in a strict manner both the nature and the objective of Soviet policy. Ever since the Bolsheviks came to power in 1917, Marxism-Leninism has dominated the nature of the political system, the exercise of power, the role of the individual, and the objectives of the people in Russia.

The Communist ideology which calls for the elimination of capitalist institutions and the establishment of a collectivist society has failed to effectively bring the Soviet Union into the modern age. Furthermore it is this ideology that has separated the Soviet Union and other Communist states from the world economic system.

It is fair to say that the Soviet system has continued to fail for the 70 years since the Russian Revolution. The Soviet awareness of this failure has forced Russian leaders to develop in one way or another foreign relations with advanced Western countries, and with the United States in particular.

Nonetheless, the Soviet Union has been found unable to remove the obstructions hampering effective cooperation with the rest of the world insofar as it sticks to the conventional ideology. Taking this point of view we see that Gorbachev too is, after all, a product of the Soviet system.

From time to time, the Soviet Union proclaimed a policy of peaceful coexistence in which the Soviet Union would seek to engage in peaceful competition with the West and avoid military confrontation. The Soviet Union, however, did engage in military confrontations during and after the period of Khrushchev's rule, which ended in 1964.

Long before Gorbachev's coming to power, detente remained the official Soviet goal in foreign policy. Nonconfrontation with the West has been the professed objective of Soviet policy. It is natural, therefore, the world is trying to find out whether the latest Soviet declaration of peaceful coexistence has meaning substantially different from the similar assertions made in the past. [sentence as published]

Attention centers upon whether the new Soviet proclamation of peaceful coexistence has been made completely out of ideological objectives. Can we interpret it as meaning the elimination of the goal of promoting communism anywhere in the world?

Considering the fact that after 70 years, the Soviet Union has become a modern nation only in terms of its military might, with the prolonged stagnation of its economy, which grew at an average rate of just over two percent for 1975-1985, the new announcement of peace may be accepted as reflecting Moscow's genuine efforts to find a way out of its current trouble.

Nonetheless, we have to remain as cautious as ever towards new Soviet initiatives. It is not well-advised to favorably link the new Soviet posture to security conditions on the Korean peninsula. We have to recall that the remarkable development under Gorbachev's leadership of the past three years are not entirely unprecedented.

The Soviet Union under Gorbachev will support neither the disorderly pluralism of the West nor the hazards of the free-market system. Gorbachev's plan may well be directed not so much at the rest of the world as at his own people.

We should firmly understand that Gorbachev's eagerness to strengthen Soviet ties in Asia may not necessarily have positive benefits for South Korea's security interests unless the Soviet leadership abandons their own approach to international cooperation, which pursues a Soviet empire dominantly asserting itself in world affairs.

Public Joins Protest Against U.S. Film Imports

SK0110001988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Oct 88 p 10

[By staff reporter Ko Chik-man]

[Text] Korean movie-goers have joined force with protesting movie directors to boycott the screening of a Hollywood hit directly distributed by American dealers. The movie directors' rally against U.S. films' direct distribution has been staged for seven consecutive days.

There is a rapid drop of visitors to Seoul's two theaters where "Fatal Attraction," the first American film supplied by the United International Pictures (UIP), has been shown since Saturday. Less than 30 visitors are seen inside at the two theaters for each screening, witnesses say.

"We will continue the boycott demonstration until the full withdrawal of U.S. movie exporters from Korea and the suspension of the screening of 'Fatal Attraction'" said director Kim Hyon-myong, spokesman of the protesting movie people whose peaceful rally turned into a somewhat "offensive" action Wednesday.

On Wednesday dozens of movie directors stormed into Shinyong Theater, one of two theaters in Seoul showing "Fatal Attraction," to stop the screening of the movie. The protestors drove out about 30 spectators and wrote "Drive Out Yankee Movies" with spray cans on the screen and walls.

Riot police arrested 62 film people, mostly directors who occupied the cinema house. No injuries occurred when police arrested the slogan-chanting protesters. Except seven leading activists, all the protesters were later released after questioning.

"We will fight to stop direct distribution of Hollywood films by American dealers, action that figures to finally ruin the Korean movie industry," said director Kim, who is acting as chief of the protesting movie people on behalf of Cho Mun-chin, chairman of the director's organization who was detained by police along with the other six persons.

Korean film people have demonstrated since the American picture was shown last Saturday in 12 cinema house across the country. In Seoul, only Korea Theater in downtown Myong-dong and Shinyong Theater in campustown Shinchon has booked with UIP to show "Fatal Attraction," an Oscar-winning film.

For seven consecutive days, protesters have halted theater operations in two other cities, Pusan and Kwangju. Yesterday, about 100 film people also demonstrated in front of Korea Theater where less than 20 patrons watched the film.

"Korean film industry is still in its infancy and free distribution of popular American films would destroy it," said director Kim. However, the Motion Picture Export Association of America (MPEAA) has rejected Koreans' charges that U.S. film companies were trying to force Korean companies into bankruptcy.

"The Korean film industry became a scapegoat when the government agreed under U.S. pressure to open Korean markets wider to American goods," said Kim. Earlier this year the government agreed to allow UIP to distribute directly American films in Korea instead of having to go through a local company or middle men. American filmmakers are being allowed here to distribute movies directly as part of trade liberalization measures. In addition to UIP, 20th Century Fox opened an office in June, but is waiting to see Koreans' reaction to the UIP-supplied film "Fatal Attraction."

Paper Sees Change in North-South Relations

SK0410013388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Oct 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Kang Song-chol: "Detente May Help Realign South-North Relations"]

[Text] Relations between south and north Korea are likely to undergo changes after the Olympics as a result of the resurgence of detente between East and West.

After a hiatus of two and a half years, south-north contacts resumed when lawmakers met four times at Panmunjom in August to prepare for a full parliamentary conference.

The meetings raised the hope that south and north Korea will be able to start genuine talks to improve their relations and reduce tension on the peninsula.

It may be too early to tell, but thawing relations between East- and West-bloc nations may contribute toward promoting dialogue between the two Koreas.

Seoul and Pyongyang have also shown changes in their attitudes toward each other.

Although he attached some strings, north Korean leader Kim Il-song indicated in a speech Sept. 9 that he is willing to meet with President No Tae-u.

Kim's overture, a response to Seoul's repeated calls for a south-north summit, was welcomed by policy-makers in the south.

North Korea watchers say Pyongyang must have been forced to change its attitude toward the south by domestic problems and international political development.

As manifested in No's July 7 Declaration, the south is also taking increasingly flexible positions on inter-Korea matters.

No offered to help the north improve its relations with Seoul's closest allies, the United States and Japan.

Also noteworthy is the liberalization of discussion about unification, along with the general trend toward democratization in south Korea.

North Korea watchers, however, caution against harboring too much hope in the south-north summit, saying Pyongyang's motives should be thoroughly scrutinized.

Senior government officials admit that, but will study all the possibilities for the realization of the summit.

There are two differing views on the latest north Korean move. Some say it is nothing but a false peace offensive, while others urge due consideration for Pyongyang's move as a positive response to No's proposal for a summit.

"We are taking a very cautious attitude, but our position is basically positive, not negative," said National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku.

Some experts in inter-Korea matters maintain that the south should strongly push for the summit regardless of topics and other conditions raised by the north.

Seoul can afford to assume a more liberal position now that it has a clear-cut edge over the north in overall national strength and international prestige, they say.

They note that north Korea also does not want to see tension rising on the peninsula as it has to solve the sensitive question of power succession. Experts say it is important that both south and north Korea are signaling that they are beginning to recognize each other's existence.

Some, however, are pessimistic about the prospects of the south-north summit, pointing out such preconditions presented by the north as the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the south.

Despite the differing views, the government is expected to more vigorously pursue the summit after the Olympics. Even the opposition parties are welcoming the efforts of the government.

The north's attitude may be gauged in the fifth meeting between south and north Korean lawmakers, scheduled for Oct. 13 at Panmunjom.

The two sides met four times in August and September, but failed to straighten out differences on the agenda and the format for the proposed south-north parliamentary conference.

An agreement in the fifth preparatory contact would herald the reopening of full-fledged dialogue between the two sides.

Government policy-makers are saying they will step up efforts to improve relations with the north, and that they hope the international mood of detente will make it difficult for Pyongyang to avoid inter-Korea dialogue.

President No Tae-u To Address UN Assembly

SK0510023288 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] President No Tae-u will speak before the U.N. General Assembly on 18 October, the first time the president has done so since the establishment of our government.

A high-ranking government official said that it has been decided at a meeting held between Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, who has recently been to the United Nations, and other government officials that President No Tae-u would speak before the U.N. General Assembly on the morning of 18 October, U.S. time.

The government official stated that he thinks President No Tae-u, in his U.N. speech, will mention his 7 July declaration, North-South relations, and the issue of alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and, following the speech, will visit U.S. President Reagan in Washington.

Reaction to No's National Assembly Address

PPD Members Silently Protest

SK0510004088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Oct 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Silent Protest"]

[Text] President No Tae-u received a standing ovation when he entered the National Assembly yesterday to deliver a policy speech, and another when he left.

But not everyone joined in, members of the Party for Peace and Democracy refused to stand, sitting from the start to the end of the speech in a gesture of displeasure with the government's failure to release all political prisoners on Monday.

Rep. Mun Tong-hwan, Rep. Pak Yong-suk and Rep. Yi Sang-su of the PPD, former leader dissidents, refused to even enter the Assembly while No was there. They were joined outside by five other lawmakers of the PPD.

Direction of Policies Indicated

SK0510005088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Oct 88 p 2

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Kim Hak-kyong: "No To Put Forth Practicable National Unification Formula"]

[Text] The policy statement by President No Tae-u details the direction of policies for unification, domestic politics, diplomacy, security, economy, social and cultural aspects during the next five years.

No renewed his commitment to push ahead with democratic reforms encouraged by the maturity and capabilities of the people shown during the Seoul Olympics.

He proposed a lofty national goal to lay the foundation for reunification based on economic strength and on entering the ranks of advanced countries within a few years.

President No has thus become the first head of state to deliver a policy statement in presenting the budget bill in 40 years of constitutional history. He will not call for an extraordinary parliamentary session to present his New Year policy statement from now on.

Emphases in his policy statement include "nordpolitik," law and order, and the more equitable distribution of wealth.

No also moved a step forward from his July 7 Declaration this year by expressing willingness to visit Pyongyang to meet with North Korean leader Kim Il-song in an apparent response to Kim's Sept. 9 proposal for a summit.

No said, "The mere fact of the top leaders of both sides actually meeting together, instead of shunning dialogue under the pretext of one precondition or another, would start a process of national reconciliation leading to unification."

Considering the fact that North Korea has insisted on the signing of a nonaggression pact, No's remarks suggest that topics of the proposed summit could include those the South has been reluctant to take up.

He further said, "A national unification formula should be practicable and acceptable to both sides, rather than wrapped up in cold war rhetoric or biased in favor of any one party."

A top policy-maker for unification said that it is not merely a political gesture but a strong will to lay the foundation for reunification.

The President commented that he "takes it as a positive development" the fact that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had indicated a progressive attitude toward relations between Seoul and Moscow.

It is very significant in that the nation is still a victim of the cold war.

In the statement, No said that the destiny of the 60 million Korean people must not be left to the mercy of outside forces and influences any longer.

As a result of No's initiative for nordpolitik, an agreement has recently been reached with Hungary, a member of the Warsaw Pact, to exchange ambassadorial-level permanent missions. "This will constitute an historic point of departure for our advances toward a new diplomatic horizon," No said.

In pursuing nordpolotik, No has often said that a further strengthening of ties with such traditional friends as the United States, Japan, and Western European nations is very important to its success.

No also said that it is hoped that those socialist countries which are developing new cooperative relations with South Korea will maintain even better relations with North Korea as that the development of the North can be accelerated.

This remark made it clear that South Korea will never seek to isolate the North.

Renewing his firm commitment for democratic reforms, No said that as a president directly elected by the people, he wants to be a chief executive who helps democracy take root in the country.

As for the question of an interim assessment, No reiterated that he will submit himself to such an evaluation without fail through methods acceptable to the public.

Giving a rosy picture for future economic development, the President asserted that all sectors of the nation's economy will steadily grow and advance under the current stability, fully reaching the level of sophistication prevailing in the advanced world.

The administration projects that the gross national product will double by 1992, pushing Korea's per capita income above the $6,000 mark, he added.

Critical Issues Dealt With

SK0510011088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Oct 88 p 8

[Editorial: "President's Message"]

[Text] President No Tae-u's address to the National Assembly yesterday morning touched upon all critical issues both the government and the nation at large have to deal with in the days ahead.

The presidential address is significant also in light of the fact that it revives after a break of nine years personal presentation of the government's new year budget proposal to the parliament. Reflecting excessive concentration of power in the executive branch, in particular the President, the practice of addressing parliament had been suspended since late 1979, during which time our political system remained highly authoritarian.

The central policy areas the President dealt with yesterday before members of the National Assembly center on the theme that now is the time for this nation to open in earnest a new era of democratic prosperity and unification. The implications of the President's parliamentarian message for our political development can be set out as follows.

First, its significance is found in the area of internal politics more than in foreign policy. The mid-term assessment of his government's democratic efforts, one of the public pledges made during the presidential election campaign last December, has aroused controversy between ruling and opposition political forces, who have argued over what form the ad hoc appraisal should take and what its legal implications should be.

As No promised the public that he would have the people evaluate the mid-term results of his policies for democratic development, he should do this in a convincing fashion. If this evaluation degenerates into merely a form without substance, it will only be a waste of time and public energy and will thus only complicate No's problems.

No is, therefore, called once again to seriously consider the fundamental principle of politics which states legitimacy reflects the underlying consensus and in turn endows the leadership and the government with authority and results in respect for and acceptance of political leaders and their governments.

Without legitimacy, leaders must rely on coercion to maintain their power, which alone, however, is insufficient to preserve the stability of the system. The experience of the Fifth Republic also demonstrates how miserable the collapse is of a regime that stays in power primarily through coercion.

Second, as a related issue, his pronounced determination to preserve the integrity of his administration by doing away with the legacy of the Fifth Republic is more than welcome.

Korean political culture especially lacks tolerance of political improprieties, and the determination to throw off the mantle of the previous government should go side by side with the concrete programs to impose sanctions in one form or another upon leading public officials and their associates who committed irregularities during Chon's rule. Success in this effort will serve to strengthen the legitimacy of No's government.

Third, South and North Korea have been reexamined from a perspective very different from that in the past. More than ever before, the president demonstrated positive willingness to visit Pyongyang and meet North Korean leader Kim Il-song in order for the two leaders, who are ultimately responsible for representing the South and the North, to discuss the issue of national reunification.

To this end, he particularly emphasized the need to achieve a broad-based popular consensus in the South by way of thorough public debate on this issue.

In the meantime, the government will energetically try to develop non-political exchanges between Seoul and Pyongyang, including separated families' visits to their hometowns, cultural activities and sports.

Fourth, timed with the successful completion of the Seoul Olympiad in which many countries of different ideologies competed, northern diplomacy should develop in an aggressive manner vis-a-vis China, the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

Overall, however, new diplomatic initiatives towards Communist countries involve opportunities and benefits on one hand, and risks and dangers on the other. The dual nature of these new diplomatic ventures demands brand-new ideas through which to tackle the various challenges emerging in world politics.

In other areas, such as establishing of clean government, duties of the military, public welfare and distributive justice, educational reform, and recruitment of able personnel to the government sector, the real test for No's success lies primarily in whether he will be able to bring a national consensus to what he proposes as the legitimate objectives of his government.

Kim Tae-chung Presents PPD Guidelines

SK0510004688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Oct 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "PPD Guidelines"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung called on PPD lawmakers yesterday to regain the "true nature of opposition politicians" in preparation for the Assembly's audit and inspection of the administration.

He presented four guidelines for party operation—clearance of Fifth Republic irregularities, firm establishment of democratic traditions, equitable redistribution of wealth, and pursuance of sound unification policies.

"We should focus on these four goals in auditing administrative affairs," Kim told a party caucus before No made a policy statement at the National Assembly.

Some hard-liners demanded that PPD lawmakers stay away from the Assembly while the President was delivering his speech. But moderates worried that boycott would invite criticism from the people.

DJP Head Warns Opposition Against Revenge

SK0510004488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Oct 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Tool of Revenge"]

[Text] DJP chairman Yun Kil-chung, clearly referring to the opposition, said yesterday that parliamentary inspection into state affairs must not be abused as a tool for political revenge or for personal interests.

"Anyone who tries to abuse the inspection for her or his party's own gains will not avoid stern popular punishment," Yun told reporters when asked for the ruling party's position on the inspection, which begins today.

Yun said the DJP will thoroughly dig into possible waste of state budget and other related irregularities.

"If anyone attempted to do any act against the true spirit of the inspection, we would check it by all means," the party's No. 2 man said.

Joint Team To Investigate Military Camp Deaths

SK0510003488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] The National Assembly and the Defense Ministry are to jointly investigate the deaths of 50 civilians at military camps during the notorious social purification campaign of 1980, a top ruling party official said yesterday.

Top officials of the ruling DJP and Defense Ministry agreed yesterday morning at a downtown Seoul hotel that the incident should be brought to light.

They also agreed that those responsible for the deaths but insufficiently punished should be subject to extra disciplinary steps.

Attending the meeting were DJP Secretary General Pak Chon-pyong; DJP Rep. Yu Hak-song, chairman of the National Assembly's Defense Committee; Defense Minister O Cha-pok and Deputy Defense Minister Sin Chi-ku.

The opposition parties have vowed to reveal all irregularities of the past, particulary those committed during former President Chon Tu-hwan's seven-year rule, during parliamentary investigation into state affairs, which begins today.

The primary job of the joint investigation team will be to determine the exact cause of the deaths, said an informed DJP official.

A recent Defense Ministry report to the National Assembly claimed many of the deaths were due to illness.

But bereaved families insist many of the dead were victims of beatings or other forms of physical harassment.

The dead were among nearly 50,000 civilians arrested during the 1980 social cleanup campaign and put through reorientation programs at the Army camps across the nation.

Commanders of Army units in which deaths were reported will be summoned to testify at the national Assembly's Defense Committee during the 20-day inspection into state affairs, the official said.

Defense officials agreed the circumstances of the incidents and the deaths should be determined, at any cost, the DJP official said on condition of anonymity.

The joint investigation will review punishment of Army officers in connection with the deaths, he said.

The Defense Ministry report said an unspecified number of officers and NCOs were arrested for shooting inmates under their command.

Some of the arrested were court martialed but released as "not guilty," it said.

The official, however, ruled out the possibility that the actual death toll was higher than that reported by the Defense Ministry.

Daily Urges Military's Political Neutrality

SK0110233788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Oct 88 p 2

[Editorial: "Mandate of Armed Forces"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of our republic's armed forces, we again express our gratitude to them for their painstaking devotion to national defense.

Noteworthy this year is the fact that the Seoul Olympic Games has gotten this far without any hitch due to the water-tight vigilance kept by the Armed Forces and some 110,000 military personnel deployed around all the venues for the world sports events and related functions.

In line with the ongoing democratization program to completely replace military rule on the domestic scene and the pursuit of a northern-looking policy to seek co-existence with North Korea and other socialist states on the international stage, the Armed Forces are especially urged to make a new resolve to better adapt themselves to the national needs.

Needless to say, their overriding mandate is to defend the nation. Our forces have ever made outstanding contributions to the defense of the nation since their founding, and throughout the Korean War in 1950-53. All provocations by the North were thus driven back by our troops.

In spite of our conciliatory northern policy, North Korea's revolutionary strategy toward the South has yet to change substantially.

Peace cannot be maintained without the backing of force. So, our forces ought to continue to strengthen their combat readiness and capabilities in a sustained effort to maintain peace by deterring North Korea from provoking another war on this peninsula.

Meanwhile, regrettably, over the past three decades or so, a number of politically-minded soldiers from time to time have interfered with politics by taking power so as to place the nation under their military rule.

In an instance of the undesirable misconduct committed by politicking military personnel, a senior journalist was attacked in terrorist action by a group of indiscreet military personnel. However, we now appreciate the military's own resolve to purge military terrorism, and to realize its political neutrality.

It is indeed hoped that our forces will become more integral and faithful to their sublime mission to defend the entire nation, remaining politically neutral, to be loved and respected further by the whole people.

Actions Against Officials Involved in Scandals

SK3009012788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Disciplinary actions will likely be taken against public officials who turn out to have been associated with irregularities of the Fifth Republic directly or indirectly, informed government sources said yesterday.

The actions will be taken as soon as the parliamentary ad hoc panel looking into irregularities of the Fifth Republic completes its ongoing investigation, the sources said.

Indications are that the disciplinary actions will affect not only ranking government officials but also middle and low level officials, they observed.

Renewing the government's strong will to liquidate irregularities of the Fifth Republic at any cost, a ranking government official said that those involved in the irregularities will be referred to the prosecution or internal disciplinary committees for actions depending on results of the ongoing investigation into wrongdoings committed during the presidency of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

The proposed disciplinary actions for corrupt officials will come along with a sweeping reshuffle of the government lineup from top to bottom to pave the way for a fresh start of the Sixth Republic, they explained.

By so doing, the government hopes to improve the image of the Sixth Republic while tightening discipline among public officials.

Party Leaders To Address Assembly Session

SK3009235488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] The National Assembly will have an interpellation session Oct. 27 to Nov. 1 and leaders of the four political parties will give keynote speeches on Oct. 25-26, floor leaders of the four parties yesterday agreed.

Floor leaders have already agreed that President No Tae-u will give a speech next Tuesday before an Assembly plenary session and the next day the 16 Assembly standing committees will launch a 20-day audit and inspection of the administration.

The parliamentary audit and inspection of state affairs would be the first in 16 years.

The floor leaders were in agreement that rival parties will give support for the success of the Paralympics starting Oct. 14.

The ongoing Assembly plenary session, which convened Sept. 5, went into an 18-day recess Sept. 15 for the Seoul Olympic Games.

The whips also neared an agreement that special Assembly panels probing the Fifth Republic Scandals and the 1980 Kwangju incident will be inactive during the 20-day parliamentary audit and inspection of the government.

Assembly Committees To Audit Agencies

SK0510003888 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] The 16 standing committees of the National Assembly kick off today a 20-day audit and inspection of the administrative and the judiciary branches, including the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), and Chongwadae.

564 government organs are now subject to parliamentary audit and inspection including 173 central government branches, 68 local branches, and 26 government-invested firms.

Audit and inspection teams of the Assembly Economy-Science, Health-Social Affairs and Construction committees will tour provincial cities such as Kwangju, Pusan and Suwon for on-the-spot probes.

The audit and inspection of Chongwadae will be done at the Assembly on Oct. 24 with presidential aides submitting relevant documents and testifying before the Steering Committee.

The National Defense Committee will audit and inspect the NSP (on Oct. 14), the Defense Security Command (on Oct. 15) and the Army Intelligence Command (on Oct. 8), the Defense Ministry (today) and other Armed Forces branches.

During the parliamentary audit and inspection of state affairs, the ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to rectify erroneous execution of government policies.

The three opposition parties are ready to attack the abuse of power and numberous irregularities and scandals that occurred during the Fifth Republic of ex-President Chon Tu-hwan.

In this connection, the opposition parties are calling for the testimony of Chon, his family and kin, and ranking officials in the previous government.

The DJP, however, is resolute to forestall the opposition's political attack against the incumbent government in connection with the Chon problems, heralding a round of interparty confrontation.

The four rival parties yesterday held separate meetings and confirmed their plans regarding the Assembly audit and inspection of state affairs.

Kim Tae-chung, leader of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, told a general meeting of the PPD lawmakers that the opposition will focus on abolition of Fifth Republic residue, the repeal or revision of evil laws, the revision of tax laws for balanced distribution of wealth and inter-Korea reunification.

A spokesman for the opposition Reunification Democratic Party said the RDP will focus on the abolition of the lingering undemocratic residue in all state affairs and reform of financing and banking.

564 Agencies To Be Checked

SK0510010288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Sixteen Assembly standing committees will audit public outlays and inspect administrative business of a total of 564 government agencies, central, provincial and even overseas, for 20 days, beginning today.

Those subject to the parliamentary auditing are 173 central agencies, 68 local administrations including the Seoul municipal government, 26 state-financed corporations and 297 state-subsidized organizations and their affiliates.

Restored by the new Constitution after 16 years, the parliamentary right symbolizes the supremacy of the legislature over the other two governmental branches, the executive and the judiciary.

Chongwadae will undergo parliamentary inspection Oct. 24. The Army Intelligence Command will be visited by the parliamentarians on Oct. 8, the Agency for National Security Planning Oct. 14 and the Defense Security Command Oct. 15, all hitherto regarded as "sanctuaries."

In the case of the presidential office, senior officials from the presidential secretariat and presidential security force will came to the Assembly and brief Public Administration Committee members on their business and budget.

The ruling and opposition parties have trained member lawmakers during the Olympic political truce in how to exercise the parliamentary right several times. They held caucuses and debates in the face of the start of the inspection yesterday.

Frequent conflicts and confrontations are expected between rival parties over hegemony in the inspection, and between the parliament and the administration over the process of implementing the revived constitutional stipulation, observers said.

But some analysts are pessimistic about a substantial outcome of the parliamentary inspection and auditing partly because sufficient time is not allowed for the examination of over 500 organizations and partly because most Assemblymen are inexperienced.

Each lawmaker will find himself surrounded by large amounts of materials when he examines relevant ministries and organizations.

"The legislators have rendered long lists of materials they need for thorough examinations, but they will have little time to even check whether all the documents are presented by the organization," a House staffer said.

Ten ministries—Home, Finance, Justice, Defense, Education, Agriculture-Forestry, Trade-Industry, Energy-Resources, Labor and Transportation—will come under inspection by pertinent panels today.

The Economy-Science, Health-Social Affairs and Construction Committee members will inspect related business at provincial administrations and branches of the central government agencies. The Steering and Foreign-Unification Committee will have the day-off.

Two inspection teams will be sent by the Foreign-Unification Committees for overseas Korean missions—one in the American continents and the other in Europe—for a week from Oct. 15.

The Democratic Justice Party plans to take the lead in the inspection of the administration in a bid to head off potential opposition offensives.

The government party has invented a "counter-attack" strategy against possible charges by the opposition camp but it is uncertain about how effective it is.

The three opposition parties are likely to combine their efforts to expose the bad legacy of the past Chon Tu-hwan administration in an ultimate attempt to damage its seven-month-old successor with old vestige.

Opposition members of the Assembly Defense Committee, for instance, are moving to seek a subpoena of Chon to the panel to interrogate him about his alleged leading rold in "Hana-hoe," a fraternal group of what they call political officers.

Hana-hoe members are said to have played a pivotal part in helping Chon seize power in the wake of the assassination of president Pak Chong-hui in October, 1979.

Oppositionists in the Home Committee will try to call Chon's elder brother, Ki-hwan, a former policeman, to find facts about his alleged meddling in personnel administration in the national Police.

The Party for Peace and Democracy will focus on the auditing of outlays rather than examination of business to rectify "irrational" spending, in particular in the defense and intelligence agencies. They have so far been virtually excluded from checks by the Board of Audit and Inspection.

The Reunification Democratic Party is collecting evidence on wrongdoings of the Chon administration, which could further place the No government in a trap with just a few months to go before No's unavoidable mid-term appraisal vote.

Post-Olympic Political Landscape Examined

SK0210002588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Oct 88 p 2

["News analysis" column by staff reporter Yi Song-yol: "Parties Gearing Up for Tough Politics After Games; Past Irregularities, Inter-Korea Relations Major Issues"]

[Text] As soon as the holy light of the Seoul Olympiad is extinguished, politics will quickly come back to the fore with such issues as ex-President Chon Tu-hwan's fate, the wrongdoings and the negative residue of his government, and new inter-Korea relations.

Inspired by its successful hosting of the Olympics, the government of President No Tae-u wants to be well prepared to deal effectively with the opposition's political offense; to carefully and steadily remove any lingering forces of Chon's Fifth Republic, and to boldly push the North Politics.

What No has in mind on the coming political course will be outlined in his Tuesday speech before the National Assembly plenary session.

From the following day, the opposition will launch a full-fledged offense along the whole political warfront as a 20-day parliamentary audit and inspection of the administration, revived after 16 years, starts.

The opposition ambitiously plans to condemn and rectify all the chronic ills which have infected the nation since the notorious Yusin (Revitalizing Reform) System of the late Paresident Pak Chong-hui in the early 1970s.

The three opposition parties, combined to control the Assembly for the first time in the nation's history, will focus especially on the irregularities and wrongdoings of the Chon government. With that, the opposition side will try to identify the incumbent government with the previous one, while the present government will make efforts to distance itself from the largely unpopular regime of Chon.

During the ongoing 90-day Assembly regular session, which convened Sept. 10 and went into recess during the Games, rival parties have to deal further with the 1980 Kwangju incident, the local autonomy system to be adopted in May next year, the growing labor disputes, the challenge from ideological issues, and the development of south-north Korea relations.

Out of all of them, the Fifth Republic scandals and the reunification issue will be first and deepest.

President No is expected at his Tuesday speech to present a new vision for national reunification, possibly offering to meet north Korea's Kim Il-song, and to mention abolition of the Fifth Republic residue.

To the ruling Democratic Justice Party, however, the Fifth Republic issue is not so easy. Chon was the founder and head of the DJP during his seven years of reign and No was his long-time friend.

Not a few DJP lawmakers, who served Chon's Fifth Republic, have been reelected and many government officials have served both Chon and No.

But sources predict shakeups in the cabinet and the DJP lineup after the ongoing Assembly session, due to end early December.

The new lineups will be the first of No's own, aimed at excluding remaining figures from the previous regime, sources say.

To the ruling party leaders, a major problem is to what degree they will have to disclose and condemn Chon's irregularities and wrongdoings.

The opposition calls for Chon's testimony before the parliament, but when things go too far it will negatively work to the ruling party, DJP leaders are concerned.

So they want a reasonable political settlement—Chon to publicly apologize for his past wrongdoings and return his illegally ammassed fortunes.

The opposition does not want political revenge against Chon either and will be interesting to see how the rival parties settle the matter involving Chon, his family and kin. [sentence as published]

Moreover, college students and workers are variables in the coming political course. Demanding more democracy and bold steps for reunification, they may take to the streets. When they confront the resolute police this may freeze the political landscape for the cold season.

Such disturbances will likely accelerate the recent confrontation between the so-called rightists and leftists, becoming a major burden for the No administration.

Some are concerned that if disturbances go too far, the military may be tempted to intervene.

But most observers believe that Korean society today is quite different from the one eight years ago and that military intervention will no longer work. It would meet with enormous popular resistance—a fact many generals know too well.

In the course of settling the many important problems the society is faced with, more or less vortex would be inevitable. During the unpredictable political weather, the two opposition leaders—Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam—will be on the alert not to lose a chance in strengthening their political bases, while looking forward to the next presidency.

Again encouraged by the Olympic success, the No government is likely for the time being to take bold steps to improve relations with Communist countries as well as in domestic conditions, and to take effective steps to cope with the oppositon's offense.

Students Throw Firebombs at Olympic Sign

SK0310003588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Oct 88 p 3

[Text] Student radicals threw nearly a dozen firebombs at an Olympic welcoming sign in northwestern Seoul Saturday, damaging part of it.

Five or six students set fire to the sign in front of the Saemaul Headquarters building near Kimpo International Airport, police said.

The attack followed a brief street demonstration by about 30 student protesting the "divisive" Seoul Olympics which ended yesterday.

Police removed the sign whose lower part was blackened by the firebomb attack and three firebombs the protesters had left behind.

Radical students had demanded that the Seoul Olympics be cohosted by north Korea.

Police reported no injuries or arrests in the incident near the headquarters of the Saemaul movement, a government-run organization, adjacent to the Saemaul Sports Hall in western Seoul where the Olympic volleyball competition had been held.

It was not clear whether the students hoped to disrupt the final day's volleyball, but play had already been moved to the basketball gymnasium in the main sports complex across town following the end of that event.

Burma

National Airline Resumes Flights to Bangkok

BK0510100488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0939 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 5 (AFP)—Burma Airways on Wednesday [5 October] resumed daily flights between Rangoon and Bangkok after a one-month suspension, an official of the national Burmese airline said here.

A Burma Airways plane carrying only Burmese passengers landed here Wednesday and was due to fly back to Rangoon later in the day, the official said, adding that Rangoon's International Airport had returned to "normal."

He said the airline would operate a daily round-trip flight between the Burmese and Thai capitals as it had done before the service was suspended.

The airline had been largely paralyzed since air traffic controllers and pilots struck during mass protests against Burma's 26-year old authoritarian regime, sources in Rangoon said.

A number of domestic flights resumed on Saturday, the sources said.

A military junta led by General Saw Maung, which took power in Rangoon on September 18 to shore up the protest-weakened regime, has been trying to get state employees back to work and the administration functioning normally.

Banking Services Slated To Resume This Month

BK0410161588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Authorities concerned have announced plans to resume banking services within Rangoon city development areas. According to the plan, Myanma Economic Bank branches will be opened according to the following schedule: No 3 branch, No 5 branch, and Insein branch on 10 October;
No 1 branch—industrial loan division—on 12 October;
No 2 branch, No 4 branch, and No 6 branch on 14 October; and
Kemmendine, North Okkalapa, Kamayut, Thingangyun, and Pazundaung branches on 17 October.

Savings Bank branches No 1, 2, and 3 will be opened on 17 October. [passage omitted]

Cash withdrawal will be allowed only once a week—from Monday to Friday—from each savings account. Each withdrawal will be limited to a maximum of 10,000 kyat.

Daily banking services will be between 0900 to 1400. An unlimited amount can be deposited in one's accounts. Details can be obtained from the bank branch managers concerned.

More Foodstuffs Sent From Irrawaddy to Rangoon

BK0410154688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] The Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council has been continuing its shipments of food to Rangoon to ensure there is no food problem for the Rangoon residents. Accordingly, rice, fish, prawns, eggs, dried prawns and fish, charcoal, and coconuts were sent by boat from Bogale, Pyapon, Kyaiklat, Myaungmya, and Bassein Townships to Rangoon on 3 October.

Similarly, the Irrawaddy Division Council also sent by boat rice, dried fish and prawns, salt, chickens, fish, vermicelli, fish paste, beans, bean cake, broken rice, eggs, betel leaves, charcoal, pigs, chili, bananas, coconuts, and other foodstuffs to Rangoon and Mandalay yesterday.

Also on 3 October, Kyaukpadaung, Myingyan, and Meiktila Townships received 1,385 sacks of rice from Pegu Township. Plans are being coordinated between traders and Pegu Division Syndicate of Township Cooperatives to further send 200 rice sacks from Daik-u Township and 1,000 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] of edible oil, fish, duck eggs, and other foodstuffs from Waw Township to those townships.

Efforts are also being made by traders and authorities concerned in other townships to ensure smooth flow of goods.

Government Workers 'Sacked' for Striking

BK0410153488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1531 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Rangoon, Oct 4 (AFP)—Burma's military junta has sacked dozens of government officials and arrested several for having taken part in a six-week general strike against authoritarian rule, informed sources said Tuesday.

About 40 staff at the Bureau of Special Investigations, which monitors illegal economic activities, were dismissed Monday for having participated in strikes, the sources said.

Other reports said some workers who took part in the general strike and mass demonstrations for democracy in August and September were arrested.

Many officials thought to be strike leaders were given early retirement, including 19 senior employees at the State Television and Radio Service and several heads of departments including immigration and telecommunications.

The military junta of General Saw Maung, which took power in a September 18 coup, had told public servants and and workers at state corporations, almost all of Burma's work force, to be at their jobs Monday or face dismissal.

Public servants going to work Tuesday faced continuing transport problems, including exorbitant fares and infrequent service, because the government has been unable to supply petrol to more than a third of buses.

"We may not be able to afford a U.S. dollar per day on transports in the long run as it is eating away a third to a half of our salaries, and foodstuff prices are still high," one worker said.

(Rangoon-based diplomats said transport problems were a serious hindrance to the military junta's efforts to get the administration going again with many employees arriving at workplaces late and forced to leave early.)

Bus fares have risen to seven kyats (1.1 dollars at the last official rate) in the past week compared with one kyat (15 cents) before strikes began, despite reports that troops have clamped down on drivers charging too much.

Informed sources said the state had only two months' supply of petrol.

They said the Syriam refinery near here was not operating because of damage and a lack of parts, and workers were refusing to work until an inventory was made because they did not want to be held responsible for the situation.

(The state does not have the foreign exchange to buy oil or spare parts for refineries, Rangoon-based diplomats reached from Bangkok said.)

Petrol on the black market currently fetches around 120 kyats (19 dollars) a gallon compared with an official price of 3.5 kyats (56 cents), sources said.

Troops who have kept a tight grip on Rangoon since the coup with a bloody law-and-order crackdown patrolled the streets in trucks Tuesday and continued searching vehicles for weapons, witnesses said.

They warned heads of households that action would be taken against them if anti-government wall posters which have reappeared around Rangoon in recent days were found pasted on their residences.

Meanwhile, former Premier U Nu, Who last month formed his own government, said Tuesday he would boycott elections promised by Gen. Saw Maung and hold his own polls even if his supporters are threatened with arrest or execution.

Protest Leaders Vow To Continue Struggle

BK0510085188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0816 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Rangoon, Oct 5 (AFP)—Burmese protest leaders have vowed to continue fighting for democracy amid reports that dozens of workers who returned to their jobs by a government deadline Monday were arrested or sacked for taking part in strikes.

Opposition sources said the general strike committee which had organized widespread stoppages since mid-August in mass protest against authoritarian rule met Tuesday with former Premier U Nu to urge continued resistance.

Mr. Nu said committee leaders including students and state workers told him strikes were their only weapon and they appealed for people not to work.

State employees, who returned to work in the thousands Monday, have continued to turn up at their jobs but informed sources said workers in some departments Wednesday signed attendance registers and went home at noon.

(Rangoon-based diplomats said employees in any case had no work to do since the bureaucracy was in disarray, machines and equipment in many places were broken or looted and factories were lacking raw materials and spare parts.)

More buses were running here Wednesday, after several days of infrequent service and exorbitant fares due to petrol shortages brought on by contiuned production problems at the major Syriam refinery near here.

The military junta of General Saw Maung, which took power in a September 18 coup to save the 26-year old regime from collapse, had warned public servants and workers at state corporations to be at their jobs Monday or face dismissal.

State radio said almost all state employees turned up, with 100 per cent attendance rates in some ministries, but informed sources said many workers had signed in and then were sent home because they could not be trusted.

The sources said besides workers who did not return by the deadline and were automatically dismissed, dozens of public servants who went to work Monday were arrested, sacked or retired for having taken part in the general strike.

Officials given early retirement included several heads of departments including those of immigration and telecommunications and 19 senior employees at the state television and radio service, the sources said.

About 40 staff at the Bureau of Special Investigations, which monitors illegal economic activities, were dismissed, the sources said.

Independent reports said several strike leaders had been arrested by troops who have conducted a bloody law-and-order crackdown since the coup.

Security forces shot dead another 12 alleged looters here Tuesday, state radio said, bringing the official death toll in the crackdown to 441.

(Rangoon-based diplomats reached from Bangkok say hundreds more may have died while students fleeing to Thailand have put the toll above 1,000.)

Gen. Saw Maung has pledged to hold multi-party general elections once law and order is restored and has legalized the country's first three opposition parties since General Ne Win instituted single-party rule in 1962.

The People's Democratic Party formed by Aung Than, the brother of [passage indistinct].

People's Democratic Party Permitted To Register

BK0410153588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] The People's Democratic Party, which has its headquarters at No 150, Lewis Street, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted registration as of 4 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced by the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The People's Democratic Party was formed with the following executive committee:

1. U Aung Than, elder brother of General Aung San [late national leader], patron;
2. Thakin Lwin, chairman;
3. U Aung Myint, vice chairman;
4. U Tin Shwe, general secretary;
5. U Nyo Lwin, joint general secretary;
6. U Kyaw Myint, treasurer;
7. Thakin Thein Kywe, member;
8. Thakin Tun Yone, member;
9. Thakin Saw Yin, member;
10. U Khin Maung Htay, member;
11. U Ngwe Tun, artist, member; and
12. U Kyaw Myint of Thaton, member.

Lootings Reported in Kyaikto, Rangoon Townships

BK0410151188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] At about 2300 on 29 September, about 100 looters and people bent on violence broke into No 001 rice mill in Kyaikto and took away 64 sacks of rice. Security units, together with community leaders, conducted a search to recover the stolen rice. Following the search, 30 looters were arrested and 20 sacks of rice seized.

Meanwhile in Rangoon, about 30 people looted the warehouses belonging to the Agricultural Trade Corporation on Shwedaung Street. Security units opened fire and killed 10 of the looters.

Similarly, when it was learned that about 50 looters were taking away the corrugated roofing materials from the bean mill of the Agricultural Trade Corporation in Mayangon Township, security units proceeded to the place and opened fire. One looter was killed and another was wounded.

Students Intercepted, 'Interrogated'

BK0210155688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Oct 88

[Excerpts] While the Mon State Law and Order Restoration Council was undertaking measures to restore law and order and peace and tranquillity in the region, 13 suspicious-looking young people of student age were found by the security units in Mudon at 0800 on 27 September. When they were interrogated by the security units, it was learned that four of them had participated in the demonstrations in Rangoon and had fled because of rumors that the Defense Forces were out to arrest them. The four teamed up with nine other students in Mudon and were continuing on their way, without any aim, and to contact any insurgent group.

The security units have temporarily detained the 13 before they were led astray. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, security units were able to timely prevent from going underground the following people found at (Yapyin) village in Nawngcho Township at 0600 on 28 September:

Seven Buddhist monks and five novices, three students, four youths from Maymyo; one youth and a female student from Zeyawadi; a male student from Rangoon; and one female student from Mandalay. [passage omitted]

Of the monks, youths, and students detained, 12 monks and 7 youths and students from Mandalay were lectured by the commander of Maymyo Garrison and handed over to the senior monks concerned and the elders of the town. Arrangements are being made to hand over through Mandalay the rest of the students and youths from Rangoon and Zeyawadi to their parents, it is learned.

Detained Students Released; 13 More Return

BK0410150388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] On 26 September, security units found five students from Mandalay at a guest house in Hsipaw, and to prevent them from going astray, they detained them.

Similarly on 29 September, while security units were checking the cars traveling in and out of Maymyo at Kyauktaung Gate, they found six students—three each from Taze and Zalut. They were timely stopped from going astray.

These 11 students, together with 4 other students—1 male and 1 female students from Zeyawadi, 1 female student from Mandalay, and 1 male student from Rangoon, all of whom were detained at Yabin village in Nawngcho Township on 28 September [date as heard]—were safely released after they were met by Grade 1 Staff Officer Lieutenant Colonel Saw Lwin of the Northwest Military Command at 1100 on 3 October.

Due to instigations and misunderstanding created by unscrupulous people, it is learned that 17 students of Yebyu Township in Tenasserim Division fled on the 21 of September and went into hiding. However, as the Defense Forces and their parents had called them back, 13 of them have returned as of 28 September. Efforts are being made by the Defense Forces and the parents to bring the remaining students back home before they go astray.

Cambodia

Leaders Condole on Truong Chinh's Death

BK0410154788 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct.4—Kampuchean leaders have sent deep condolences to their Vietnamese counterparts over the death of Truong Chinh, former general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, former president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and advisor of the C.P.V. Central Committee, reports SPK.

The joint message sent to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council, Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam; by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee and president of the State Council; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says:

"Comrade Truong Chinh was an eminent son of the Vietnamese people and faithful leader in Vietnam's struggle against colonialism, imperialism, other international reactions and their valets for national independence, freedom and happiness.

"Comrade Truong Chinh strove to promote the solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam in all domains and the strategic alliance between the three Indochinese countries in the interests of independence, peace, freedom and socialism.

"The death of Comrade Truong Chinh, an eminent son of the Vietnamese people and an active combatant of the international communist and workers' movement, was a great loss not only to the Vietnamese people but also to the people of Kampuchea and all the communists in the world.

"We share this grief with the Vietnamese people and are determined together with the people of Vietnam to turn the sorrow into concrete deeds aimed at further reinforcing the solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam as well as among the three Indochinese countries in all fields."

The message concludes:

"The party, government and people of Kampuchea will do all they can to preserve their solidarity and cooperation with the party, government and people of Vietnam for the sake of peace, stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole".

Officials Visit SRV Embassy

BK0510065588 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Oct (SPK)—Several delegations of Cambodian party, state, front, and mass organizations yesterday morning visited the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh to pay their last respects to the memory of Truong Chinh, the former leader of the CPV.

The delegation of the KPRP was led by Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission of the party Central Committee, and those of the state and government by Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Tie Banh, minister of national defense.

Ney Pena expressed the condolences and boundless regrets of the Cambodian party, state, and people at the passing away of Truong Chinh, an active communist and a prominent son of the Vietnamese people, who during his life devoted great efforts not only to the struggle for national unity and independence, but also to the cause of the Cambodian revolution and the development of the relations of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam.

Chea Sim Sends Message to VFF

BK0510061588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] On 4 October, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, sent a condolence message to Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium. The message noted:

The KUFNCD National Council and the Cambodian people throughout the country are very sad at the loss of Comrade Truong Chinh, former general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, former chairman of the SRV

Council of State, former adviser to the CPV Central Committee, a famous valiant hero, and the best son of the CPV who passed away on 30 September 1988.

Comrade Truong Chinh was instrumental in building and leading the Indochinese Communist Party—the origin of the KPRP. The comrade always consolidated the bonds of Cambodia-Vietnam special solidarity and gave unreserved support and assistance to the cause of struggle of the Cambodian party and people.

Until his last breath, Comrade Truong Chinh sacrificed everything in his resolute struggle against the oppressive acts of the enemies of all stripes and to achieve independence, freedom, and happiness for the Vietnamese people and to safeguard peace and security for mankind and the world.

The loss of Comrade Truong Chinh is the loss of a beloved and esteemed leader of the Vietnamese party, state, front, and people as well as a terrible loss of an outstanding friend of the world's revolutionary movement and of our Cambodian people.

The KUFNCD and the Cambodian people humbly and sadly share with the Vietnamese party, state, front, fraternal people and the bereaved family in mourning this great loss.

Chea Sim Leaves for Funeral

BK0410142388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] At 1200 on 4 October, a delegation of the party, state, and mass organizations led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, left Phnom Penh for Hanoi, the SRV, to attend the funeral of Comrade Truong Chinh, adviser to the CPV Central Committee, former general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and former chairman of the Council of State of the SRV.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Organization Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh City Provisional Party Committee; Comrade Say Chhum, alternate member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of agriculture; Comrade Sar Kheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau and chief of the party Central Committee cabinet; Comrade Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister attached to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers; and several other party, state, and mass organization leaders.

Comrade Nguyen Anh Kieu, acting charge d'affaires of the Vietnamese Embassy to Cambodia, was also on hand.

Officials Attend Memorial Service

BK0510062988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] The committee in charge of organizing national and international holidays of the KUFNCD National Council this morning organized a memorial service at the Basak Riverfront theater hall to pay homage to Comrade Truong Chinh, adviser to the CPV Central Committee, former general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and former chairman of the Council of State of the SRV.

Attending this ceremony were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh City Provisional Party Committee; Comrade Mrs Mean Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; Comrade Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee; Comrade Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Ros Chhun, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister in charge of the Council of Ministers cabinet; Comrade Chhim Chuon, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and other party, state, and mass organization leaders, employees and workers from factories, enterprises, ministries, and offices at the central level, KPRAF members, policemen, and a large crowd of ordinary people.

Comrade Nguyen Anh Kieu, charge d'affaires of the Vietnamese Embassy to Cambodia, and several Vietnamese experts were also present.

After wreaths were laid and respects paid in memory of Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Bou Thang read a eulogy to Comrade Truong Chinh, a close friend of the

Cambodian people, a tenacious Communist fighter, a leader who won the great trust and confidence of the Vietnamese party, state, and people, and an important contributor to the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party from which the KPRP originated. Comrade Bou Thang also affirmed that the whole Cambodian party, people, and KPRAF will develop their sense of self-reliance and make all manner of sacrifice in resolutely defending and promoting the special internationalist solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam and further enhancing, consolidating, and perpetuating the special militant alliance among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

Comrade Nguyen Anh Kieu, charge d'affaires of the Vietnamese Embassy to Cambodia, then expressed deep thanks to the Cambodian party, government, and people for mourning the death of Comrade Truong Chinh, an outstanding son of the Vietnamese people, and pledged to join all revolutionary activities and to enhance solidarity around the CPV Central Committee in struggling to successfully implement all new reforms according to the resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress, contributing to the promotion of sincere solidarity between the two parties and peoples of the two countries.

Chea Sim Receives Foreign Trade Union Delegates

BK0510023388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 October Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, received at the Chamka Mon State Palace the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions and trade union delegations of friendly socialist countries which have come to attend the second national trade union congress in Phnom Penh.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Chea Sim acclaimed and thanked the WFTU and the socialist countries' trade union delegations for conveying profound sentiments of affection to the Cambodian working class and to the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU], adding that this had significantly contributed to firmly strengthening and expanding the relations of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between the PRK and the socialist countries, particularly between their trade union organizations.

Comrade Chea Sim also informed the delegations of the all-round development made by the Cambodian revolution during the past 10 years, particularly in the diplomatic field which is set to blaze the trail toward reaching a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

The comrade added that this great success is inseparable from the material and moral support and assistance given by the socialist and progressive countries of the world.

In their reply, Comrades Vsavolod Mozhayev, Pham The Duyet, and Makeyev respectively secretary of the WFTU, president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, and secretary of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, expressed great joy at the all-round achievements made by the Cambodian revolution and the success of the second national trade union congress which clearly attests to the wise leadership of the KPRP and the progress of the Cambodian working class.

The delegations voiced full support for the PRK's national reconciliation policy, the meeting in France between Comrade Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and the informal meeting in Jakarta aimed at seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem as a contribution to regional and world peace, stability, and cooperation.

The delegations also stressed that the goals of the Cambodian revolution and the role and tasks of the KFTU will certainly be fulfilled successfully.

Planning Ministry Delegation Visits SRV

BK1009155388 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Sep (SPK)—At the invitation of the State Council for Planning, a PRK Planning Ministry delegation led by its minister, Chea Chanto, KPRP Central Committee alternate member, paid a working visit to Vietnam from 25 August to 6 September. It worked with the State Council for Planning; the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations; the State Committee for Prices; the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Affairs; and the Central Statistics Office. It was received by Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and Council of Ministers first vice chairman.

SRV Delegation Arrives; Received by Ney Pena

BK1009151188 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0435 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Summary] Phnom Penh, 10 Sep (SPK)—On Wednesday in Phnom Penh, Ney Pena, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission, received Do Nguyen Phuong, deputy director of the CPV's Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute, who is visiting Cambodia. Ney Pena profoundly thanked the Vietnamese party, Government, and people for assisting in the Cambodian people's revival. Replying, Do Nguyen Phuong praised development in Cambodia for the past 10 years, particularly in the field of ideology. He said he is satisfied with the good development of relations of friendship and special militant solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam and pledged to do his best to contribute to training Cambodian cadres.

SPK Delegation Attends Conference in Poland

BK1109102588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Summary] On 8 September, an SPK delegation led by Em Sam-an, director general of SPK, left the PRK for Poland to attend the 25th conference of directors general of socialist countries' news agencies and press to be held in Warsaw. The SPK delegation will also pay a visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the director general of the CSSR's news agency ORBIS.

Tie Banh Greets Hungarian Counterpart

BK0210044688 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Comrade Tie Banh, minister of national defense of the PRK, has sent a greetings message to Comrad Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the fraternal Hungarian People's Army. The message noted:

On behalf of the KPRAF cadres and combatants and in my own name, we are very happy to extend sincere greetings and fraternal salutations to you and all cadres and combatants of the Hungarian People's Army on its 40th founding anniversary.

Our KPRAF have attentively followed and highly valued the brilliant victories scored by the fraternal Hungarian People's Army during the past 40 years.

We are very satisfied to see that the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two peoples and armies of Cambodia and Hungary have been continuously strengthened for the cause of paace, security, and progressive socialism.

Once again we wish you and all cadres and combatants of the Hungarian People's Army good health, powerful strength and greater victories in carrying out all noble tasks assigned by the people's party.

Editorial on Stimulating Local Defense Movement

BK0310100388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Oct 88

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Actively Stimulate the Revolutionary Movement of the Masses To Defend Localities"]

[Text] At present when all sectors and levels are orienting their efforts and activities toward the localities, the revolutionary movements of the masses are vigorously enhancing the importance of their role, especially the roaring revolutionary movement of the masses to emulate in carrying out national defense and reconstruction work. Tens of thousands of our people have actively participated in the labor to defend the motherland, volunteered to serve in the Army, and directly contributed to fighting and smashing the enemy in defense of the national independence and territorial sovereignty of the motherland.

In the rear, our people have become constantly aware of the difference between right and wrong and have developed their right to be the master of the country and the master of their own destiny, forming themselves into a strong support force for the frontline. In many localities, our people have vigilantly joined the militia, actively participating in the offensives to mop up the enemy both inside and outside the defense perimeters and closely cooperating with the authorities and police forces in rooting out planted enemy elements, cutting off enemy networks, and intercepting enemy activities in time, thus effectively ensuring security for the localities. At the same time, our people—men and women, young and old alike—have taken an active part in proselytizing the misled persons, persuading more and more of them to return to live with their families in the national society.

The contributions of all institutions at the central, provincial, municipal, and district levels in sending task groups to build and consolidate the localities, as well as the personal efforts of the localities themselves, have rendered the mass movement in defense of the motherland and of the localities more effective and powerful.

In sum, over these past 10 years our people have massively participated in all revolutionary activities, successively and successfully affirming the revolution's positions of strength and victory both along the border and in the interior of the country, opening up vast prospects for our diplomatic struggle to obtain great results. The success of the recent informal meeting in Bogor, Indonesia, was concrete proof, having vigorously raised the prestige of the PRK on the international stage. The situation of the Cambodian revolution has entered a new stage. The positions of strength and victory are growing with each passing day. However, the more he suffers setbacks, the more perfidious, cruel, and savage the maneuvers the enemy resorts to. The enemy has split itself into small groups to steal, plunder, and destroy the property of the people and to kill them.

Therefore, in the new situation, it is required that each locality intensify its mass movements and, for the immediate future, that it always defend and strengthen itself. Taking a close look at this requirement we can see that a number of localities have not yet developed and mustered the massive forces of the people and encouraged them to join the local defense movement. Propaganda work to stimulate and encourage the masses to constantly grasp the situation of the revolution and the on-going tasks at the new stage in some localities has not been deepened, thus causing the sense of mastery and the sense of assuming one's own duty by oneself, first of all the local defense duty, to be stunted and prevented from becoming a more vigorous mass movement.

We have been aware that the present struggle between us and the enemy in all fields—military, political, economic, and diplomatic—continues to be arduous and complex, for the maneuvers to weaken and overturn the PRK continue and the danger of the genocidal regime's return has not yet been completely warded off. Presently, the enemy continues to seek by all means and under all forms to destroy us, particularly in the communes and villages. For this reason, the work of stimulating the masses into actively joining all revolutionary movements, especially the people's movement to fight the enemy and defend the localities, is the most immediate and necessary important task. Each citizen is a combatant, a policeman. In this spirit, despite hardship experienced in increasing production, defending the localities, and going into the jungle to proselytize the misled persons, our masses have so far produced many instances of exemplary courage and achievement. Despite cases of complex difficulties and perfidious maneuvers of the enemy, our masses have skillfully overcome them. For this reason, the party chapters and local authorities must rely on the masses and people and must stimulate them and trust them so that the local defense activities can be conducted with great efficiency and mastery. At the same time, it is imperative to examine and correct all erroneous cases and phenomena that are not worthy of imitation by the people and masses, which might reduce their faith in the task of defending the localities. Moreover, to enhance the consciousness of the masses in the revolutionary movements, it is imperative for the localities to organize propaganda work, study, and constant encouragement according to the flexible contents and multifarious forms, especially by citing good undertakings, good people, and good examples found in the local revolutionary movements to be used as models in stimulating the movement of the masses.

It is imperative to constantly study in depth the causes that obstruct or weaken the three don'ts and one do movement of the people, and seek appropriate and timely solutions for them. It is imperative to seek ways to improve the living conditions and raise the quality of life of the militiamen and people's policemen and to enhance their fighting capacity, for this force constitutes the people's support core in fighting the enemy.

The revolutionary cause is the cause of the masses. Our revolution can succeed only if the masses consciously take part in it. For this reason, stimulating the masses into defending the localities is a major and most necessary task for the immediate as well as long-term future under any circumstances and whether there is a political solution to the Cambodian problem or not.

Only if the mass movement to defend the localities develops simultaneously throughout the country will the revolution's positions of strength and victory further expand and will there be conditions for other tasks of the revolution to be successfully carried out. It is required that the revolution continue to make new advances and it is demanded immediately that all proceed with the work of stimulating the masses to defend the localities to increase achievements in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the 7 January national day.

162 'Misled' People Return in Kampot

*BK0510122988 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1055 GMT 5 Oct 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 5—In the first nine months of this year, 162 misled people, most of them ex-Pol Potists, reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Kampot Province, 150 km southwest of Phnom Penh, bringing along 36 guns and a quantity of other war means.

This figure shows an increase of 91 over the same period last year.

509 Returnees Reported in Rolea Pier District

*BK0110064388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Oct 88*

[Excerpt] During the past 10 years, 509 misled persons reported themselves to the authorities in Rolea Pier District of Kompong Chhnang Province, bringing along 116 assorted weapons, a field radio, a radio transmitter, and a quantity of war materiel. [passage omitted]

Rice Cultivation Since Early 1988 Reported

*BK0410072088 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0310 GMT 4 Oct 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 3—Since rice is considered the first of the four important economic spearheads in the 1986-90 program for socioeconomic rehabilitation and development in Kampuchea, the state has paid great attention to providing machinery and farm tools to peasants with a view to pushing ahead rice production in the country.

Since early this year, the farm tools distribution company under the Ministry of Agriculture has delivered 32,315 tons of the previously prepared chemical fertilizer, 12,825 litres and 8.5 tons of insecticides and rat-killer to all provinces in Kampuchea for the current monsoon rice cultivation.

This amount of provided fertilizers shows an increase of 3,857 tons over 1987 when the company supplied, in addition to a good quantity of fertilizer, 58,686 litres and 19.7 tons of insecticides and rat-killer and 113 machine pumps to the farmers.

For the coming dry season, the company plans to provide the peasants with 20,000 more tons of such fertilizer. Besides, the company has sold at a fixed price a good quantity of fertilizer, insecticides and rat-killer to several provinces in an attempt to enable them to enhance farm production. Battambang Province has so far this year bought 500 tons of fertilizer and 200 litres of insecticides, Kompong Som city 500 tons of fertilizer and Prey Veng 200 litres and 200 kg of insecticides and rat-killer.

Apart from fertilizer and insecticide, the state has also distributed various kinds of farm tools and machines to all provinces, particularly machine pumps and tractors. This year, 1,200 out of the country's 1,645 tractors have been sent to help the peasants in preparing land for rice cropping.

Much attention has also been paid to seed selection. Since the country's liberation on Jan. 7, 1979, the Ministry of Agriculture has set up two centres for research and development of rice cultivation and four rice seeds producing centres in different localities in the country.

10 Years' Agricultural Productivity Reported

BK3009055188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 September 88

[Excerpt] On the morning of 28 September, a meeting was solemnly held under the chairmanship of Comrade Say Chhum, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of agriculture, at the Chamka Dong Institute of Agriculture to sum up the achievements gained in the emulation movement in the agricultural field over the past 10 years.

The meeting lasted all day during which time the past good experiences and great achievements in the agricultural production field acquired by various units of farmers, workers, staff, and cadres were evaluated.

The audience noted that agricultural productivity throughout the country has constantly prospered and developed each year over the past 10 years. For example, only (?770,510) hectares of farmland were exploited in 1979 with a yield of 565,220 tonnes. But in 1987, we expanded our cultivation to 1,428,130 hectares with a total production output of 1,813,950 tonnes.

As for forest production, it has constantly expanded as well, with the production of logs rising from 238 cubic meters in 1980 to 140,980 cubic meters in 1988.

The audience also observed that in the fishery field, only 18,400 tonnes of fresh water fish were caught throughout the country in 1980, but in 1988 we had 61,200 tonnes.

Along with this, we also caught 20,000 tonnes of sea fish this year, or an increase of over 18,000 tonnes more than in 1980. [passage omitted]

Son Sann, Khieu Samphan Greet PRC Officials

BK0510015088 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Oct 88

["Text of greetings message from His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of Foreign Affairs, to His Excellency Li Peng, premier of the Council of State, and His Excellency Qian Qichen, minister of Foreign Affairs of the PRC, on the occasion of the PRC national day"]

[Text] To His Excellency Li Peng, premier of the State Council; and His Excellency Qian Qichen, minister of Foreign Affairs of the PRC, Beijing.

Esteemed excellencies:

On the occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the PRC, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and ourselves, we are very happy to extend warmest greetings and best wishes to your excellencies and, through you, to the Chinese government and people. May the PRC achieve greater and more brilliant victories in implementing the restructuring and open-door policies, particularly in realizing the seventh 5-year plan, and may the great Chinese friends always enjoy happiness and prosperity.

During the past 39 years, particularly during the past few years, the PRC has made rapid progress in all fields and has become a powerful country. This has brought more happiness and a better life to the more than 1 billion Chinese people and enabled the PRC to play a more significant role in safeguarding peace, security, and stability in the world, thus becoming the hope of the Third World and weak countries in general which desire to live independently without being threatened by any acts of aggression from the outside.

Regarding our Cambodia, in all stages of our Cambodian people's struggle against outside aggression and for their national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, the PRC has always stood firm on the Cambodian people's cause.

At present, the friendly PRC and Chinese people have been giving firm support and assistance to the arduous and fierce struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK against foreign aggression and for their national liberation and defense.

The Cambodian people, the CGDK, and we ourselves will always remember this great benefaction of the PRC and the Chinese people and would like once again to express deepest gratitude to your excellencies and, through you, to the friendly PRC and Chinese people.

With the firm conviction that the bond of long-standing friendship and close cooperation between our two peoples and countries will flourish forever, we would like your excellencies to please accept our highest salutations and best regards.
[Dated] 28 September 1988
[Signed] Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of Foreign Affairs.

'Detrimental Rumors' Against DK Forces

BK0510054988 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Enemy Aggressors and Their Associates Have Intensively Created and Propagated Detrimental Rumors Against the DK Forces on the Eve of Every UN General Assembly's Debate on the Cambodian Issue"]

[Text] As usual, prior to this year's session of the UN General Assembly, along with their propaganda lies that they have withdrawn certain numbers of their troops from Cambodia, the Vietnamese aggressors and their cronies have intensively and successively created and propagated various rumors to the detriment of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] in an attempt to divert the international community and avoid its strong pressure on Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia.

For example:

1. In August, the Vietnamese enemies and their associates clamored that the NADK had a huge arms and ammunition cache in Cambodia, which is ready for use following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops to attack and destroy other people in order to retake sole power in Cambodia.

2. In September, they propagated another rumor that there were Chinese advisers providing training to new recruits so as to ready 20,000 more combat troops for the NADK by the end of 1988.

These rumors are completely unfounded and an absurd lie aimed at attacking the NADK, which is the most important force fighting the Vietnamese and bogging them down on battlefields, and spreading mistrust among the patriotic Cambodian resistance forces so that they can easily break up and crush them.

Those maneuvers have been successively carried out by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors before the UN General Assembly's annual session. They are even not afraid to have their troops disguised as DK soldiers attacking other resistance forces in accordance with their above-mentioned criminal stratagems.

These tactics have been defeated one after the other, but the Vietnamese and their consorts still persist, particularly during the United Nations' current 43d General Assembly, with the objective of shifting the international community's pressure to the DK forces so that they themselves can be acquitted from international condemnation and can continue to occupy Cambodia. However, for 10 years now, the Cambodian people as well as peace-and-justice-loving people the world over have progressively and constantly understood the DK's policy and concrete actions. They clearly see that the DK force is an ardent nationalist force which has a high sense of responsibility for the survival of the Cambodian nation and people both at the present time and in the future.

The DK realizes that to struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors to free the country from their clasp and safeguard the Cambodian nation and race from extermination, it is necessary to uphold the great national unity. The DK's position has been successively reiterated in its proposals on a political solution to the Cambodian problem, especially in its latest proposal dated 15 August 1988. In the proposal, the DK unequivocally spelled out that in the last phase of the Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia, the following measures should be instituted: 1. Dissolve the Phnom Penh puppet regime and the Democratic Kampuchean state simultaneously.
2. Establish a provisional four-party government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.
3. Put the armed forces of each party in garrisons under the control and supervision of a four-party Cambodian commission and an international commission.
4. The provisional four-party government organizes direct, free, and general elections under international control and supervision to elect a constitutional assembly.

In the proposal, the DK has even put forth the proposition that the four parties should have an equal military strength in the preliminary stage.

The proposal has guaranteed that no party will be bullied by any other party. This highlights the honest and sincere goodwill of the DK in implementing national reconciliation in accordance with its great national unity policy.

Therefore, the DK has neither tricks nor ambitions to seize sole power as alleged by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their companions. The rejection of this proposal by the Vietnamese and their rumors staged to break up the patriotic Cambodian resistance forces, show the Cambodian people and international community all the more clearly the Hanoi authorities' tricky, tortuous policy and their unwillingness to genuinely provide a political solution to the Cambodian problem, as well as their intention to occupy Cambodia forever in line with their Indochinese federation strategy.

SRV Battalion Commander Reported Killed

BK0510014388 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Excerpt] On 19 September, our National Army raided and completely liberated a Vietnamese battalion position at Chamka Srov and a company position at Bok

Ka'om on the south Sisophon battlefield. We killed 21 Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the spot, including a battalion commander, and wounded 35 others, for a total of 56 casualties. [passage omitted]

SRV Position Attacked on Sisophon Battlefield

BK0510013988 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] On 19 September, our National Army poured artillery fire into a Vietnamese artillery position atop Hill 147, south Sisophon battlefield, killing three Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounding five others, as well as destroying a 105-mm artillery piece and seven barracks.

Laos

Further Reportage on Arrest of Two Americans

Reportedly Searching for MIA's

BK0510013888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0016 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 5 (AFP)—Laotian police on the border with Thailand have arrested a U.S. couple searching for servicemen missing in action (MIA) in the Indochina war, Thai police reported Tuesday [4 October].

Charges were not immediately identified.

Thai police in the border area identified the couple as James Cobb and Donna Long, each about 40 years old.

The pair were arrested Monday in the Laotian province of Kwaeng Champasak, some 435 kilometers (270 miles) southeast of Vientiane on the Mekong River, which divides Laos and Thailand, and were being held by Laotian authorities in San Ping village, the Thai police said.

They said they had been informed by Laotian border police that the married couple were using a video camera when they were arrested.

In Washington, State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said that "we are waiting for the Lao authorities to inform us whether the Americans will be held and charged or released."

She said the couple had rented a boat on the Mekong River.

"The Thai-Lao border does not run along the middle of the river but evidently follows a varying line, and the Americans may have accidentally floated into Lao territory," she said.

The U.S. Embassy here lists 555 U.S. servicemen as "unaccounted for" in Laos. A team of U.S. experts is currently in that country surveying sites of aircraft crashes during the Indochina war and searching for remains of MIA's.

Couple Flown to Vientiane

BK0510072088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0638 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Oct 4 (AFP)—A U.S. couple arrested in Laos while trying to float offers of reward down the Mekong River for the return of missing American servicemen were flown to Vientiane Wednesday [5 October] by Laotian authorities, Thai police near the Thai-Lao border said Wednesday.

They intended to float plastic-covered one-dollar bills bearing a message offering a reward of 2.4 million dollars to anyone who could deliver a living U.S. "prisoner of war" to the International Red Cross, said Chief Inspector Phen Kattankit at the Thai border town of Khong Chiam.

The couple were held captive by Laotian authorities in a house in the border village of San Ping until Tuesday, when they were taken to nearby Champasak town and put on a plane to Vientiane Wednesday, Chief Inspector Phen said.

Thai authorities had monitored an official Radio Vientiane report Tuesday saying the couple would be released Wednesday, but the release appeared to have been postponed, Mr. Phen said, speaking by telephone from Khong Chiam, some 700 kilometers (450 miles) northeast of here. [passage omitted]

He said his staff had not asked Laotian officials for information.

Officials at the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane said Tuesday Laotian authorities had not informed them of the arrests or any charges. They said they were still waiting for replies to requests for consular access to the couple. [passage omitted]

Leaders Greet PRC Counterparts on National Day

BK0110105288 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Oct 88

[Text] Yesterday, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Republic; Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the SPC; and Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, together sent a greetings message to Yang Shangkun, PRC president; Wan Li, chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee; and Li Peng, PRC premier, in Beijing.

The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the PRC, on behalf of the SPC, the LPDR Council of Ministers, the Lao people, and in our own names, we would like to convey salutations, warm greetings, and best wishes to you, and through you, to the NPC Standing Committee and the PRC Government together with all Chinese people.

Throughout the past 39 years, the industrious and persistent Chinese people have concentrated their intelligence and energies on overcoming various difficulties in building the country, as a result of which China has achieved steady progress in industry and agriculture. This success, which serves as the basis for economic development, has helped change the shape of China for the better. Following this success, the material and spiritual life of the Chinese people has been improved everyday.

The Lao people take this occasion to wholeheartedly appraise the aforesaid significant achievements. The LPDR Government and the Lao people have always nourished the traditional friendship between the two peoples of Laos and China, who have rendered assistance to each other in past struggles against imperialism for the independence of each country. The Lao people, therefore, are pleased to see that relations between the two countries and two peoples of Laos and China have entered the stage of normalization to the point where they will be further developed and expanded. We are convinced that with joint efforts by both sides, relations between the LPDR and PRC will be consolidated daily and enhanced on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit in the interest of the Lao and Chinese peoples and in the interest of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

On this glorious occasion, we wish the Chinese people happiness and new success in building their country. May the friendship between the Lao and the Chinese peoples be improved, developed, and strengthened with each passing day!

On the same day, Phoun Sipaseut, minister of foreign affairs, also sent a greetings to Qian Qichen, PRC minister of foreign affairs.

Leaders Greet Gorbachev on Election

BK0410145488 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] On 2 October, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR; and Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, acting president of the SPC of the LPDR, jointly sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow.

The telegram says: On the occasion of your election as president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on behalf of the LPRP, the SPC, the Council of Ministers, and the Lao multiethnic peoples, we extend our wholehearted greetings to you for having received the high confidence of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the entire Soviet people to undertake the noble task and duty of leading the Soviet state—the fruit of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We firmly believe that with your knowledge, abilities, intelligence, and valuable lessons accumulated from your revolutionary activities during many past decades, you will significantly contribute and join with the leadership of the Soviet party and state in making the Soviet Union grow ceaselessly and march firmly in line with Perestroyka for more happiness to the Soviet people and the strength of the world's socialism.

The Lao people highly valued your attentive effort in promoting and implementing the peaceful Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet party and state with lively initiatives and concrete significant steps toward the halt of the arms race, detente, arms reduction, nuclear war deterence, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence between countries.

Being satisfied with our fraternal ties, the friendship, and the fine tradition of all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union, we wish relations between the two parties, states, and our two peoples to be further consolidated on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism with every passing day, yielding fruits for the common interests of the peoples of our two countries, peace, and socialism. We wish you, comrade, good health and brilliant success in carrying out your honorable and noble duty.

Saman Vi-gnaket Attends Congress Closing

BK0410021188 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Excerpt] After 2 days of work, the third congress of the trade union of educational services closed on 28 September. Attending the closing ceremony were Saman Vi-gnaket, LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau member and minister of education and culture; Bouapheng Bounsoulin, member of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions Central Committee Secretariat; and representatives of mass organizations attached to the ministry. [passage omitted]

Lao United Front Chief of Staff Slain in Burma

BK0410144188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] On 19 September 1988, a patrolling unit from the 5th Kachin Rifles Regiment clashed with an armed insurgent unit at approximately location 819170 in Mong Hpayak Township, eastern Shan State. Two of the armed persons were killed and documents were seized from them.

From the documents and photographs seized, one of them is (Savatdi Chaokhounseuk), chief of staff of the insurgent Lao United Front [LUF] and commander of the northern division.

Among the documents seized were the Southeast Asian freedom plan of the Southeast Asian Freedom Organization bearing the names of Lao representative General (Mouang Salat), Cambodian representative (Sim Chan), Vietnamese representative Dr (Ly Phung Giang), and Dr (Jimmy Morgan) of the U.S. Republican Party; minutes of the meeting in English of the LUF, dated 18 August 1988; personal history in English of (Savatdi Chaokhounseuk); one U.S. alien resident card; a membership card to the U.S. [words indistinct] club; an Illinois state driving license; an appeal of the LUF in Lao; a LUF manifesto; documents, including the LUF constitution; a photo of (Savatdi Chaokhounseuk) and a group photo with him in it; a silk American flag; and a white Lao flag.

According to the personal history of (Savatdi Chaokhounseuk), he enlisted in the No 10 Air Force group in Savannakhet Province in 1959. He attended the officers training school in that province 1960-62 and the Chinaimo Military Academy in Vientiane Province 1965-66. He served as chief of an intelligence unit and as air attack coordinator of the Ho Chi Minh Trail 1966-68. He was in charge of the 312th Special Force 1970-73, and was commander of the 3d Division 1973-75. He went underground in 1975.

He left for the United States in 1978 and returned to the Thai border in August 1986 to assume the duties as the chief of staff of the LUF.

Philippines

Bases Talks Scheduled To Resume 10 October

HK0510095588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Oct 88 p 9

[Text] After more than one month of suspension, the Philippines and the U.S. are expected to resume their bases talks next week with the scheduled arrival on Monday of Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus from San Francisco.

But prospects for the early conclusion of the talks remain dim, foreign office sources said yesterday.

They said major differences still exist, primarily on compensation until 1991 when the Philippines-U.S. Military Bases Agreement (MBA) expires.

Manglapus himself had admitted the difficulties after meeting with U.S. State Secretary George Shultz at the United Nations Headquarters in New York last Saturday.

Criminal Jurisdiction Issue

HK0510032188 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Criminal jurisdiction over crimes committed by American military base personnel is one of the major issues under review by the Philippine and U.S. negotiating panels currently reviewing the RP-[Republic of the Philippines] U.S. Military Bases Agreement. Acting Foreign Affairs Department Undersecretary Manuel Yan made the assurance in yesterday's [4 October] public hearing of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in connection with House Resolution No 596 introduced by Representative Feliciano Payumo of Bataan. The resolution urged the House to direct the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Justice to study cases of American Armed Forces personnel who were either relocated or given a new tour of duty while facing criminal charges or required to appear as witnesses by Philippine courts. Aside from Yan, Justice Undersecretary Artemio Toquera also testified at the public hearing. Both Yan and Toquera said they are satisfied with the present arrangement where the U.S. bases authority merely give their commitment to produce an accused American serviceman in court when needed. So far, Toquera said, there is not an instance when the base authorities had reneged on their word.

Armed Taiwan Ship Reportedly Intercepted

HK0510113788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] A Taiwan ship armed with high-powered weapons was intercepted by a Constabulary seaborne patrol off the Casiguran coast before midnight on Monday.

In a report at Camp Olivas, Pampanga, Aurora PC Provincial Commander Colonel Antonio Lopez said that the ship, "R.V. Ku Zue Yin Hao," was carrying a 101-strong crew, most of whom are scientists. Lopez claimed that the ship was armed with 3 machineguns, 8 rifles, and more than 5,000 bullets. PC authorities learned that the scientists were allegedly conducting ocean research, but when they spotted the nearing typhoon, they had to anchor off the Casiguran coast.

Aquino Says Relations With Malaysia 'Friendly'

HK0510131788 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] The president has said that friendly relations between the Philippines and Malaysia prevail, despite recent developments involving the two countries. Sel Baisa has that story:

[Begin recording] The chief executive gave the assurance as she pointed out that bilateral as well as diplomatic relations between the two ASEAN countries were not affected as a result of recent events. It will be recalled that 49 Filipino fishermen were arrested and later released in Kota Kinabalu. Shortly afterward, Philippine authorities charged Malaysia with allegedly annexing six small islands in the Turtle Islands group.

Sel Baisa, Philippine Broadcasting System News, Malacanang. [end recording]

Aquino's Appeal Leads to Barangay Poll Decision

HK0510052988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] The Senate has approved the postponement of the barangay election. During a caucus held last night led by Senate President Jovito Salonga, the senators reached a consensus to postpone the election in order to avoid directly opposing President Aquino. However the Senate Committees on Local Government and Electoral Reforms still have to rule on which date the election will be held. According to Senator Edgardo Angara, the date suggested during the caucus is the third week of January next year. He added that any date during the period from January to May 11 would be feasible. Angara explained that the Senate's approval of the postponement was the result of President Aquino's appeal to the senators. He said Senator Juan Ponce Enrile is the only one who has not concurred.

[Begin Angara recording] Our agreement also calls for granting authorization to the Committee on Local Government, headed by Senator Pimentel, and the Comelec, headed by Senator Neptali Gonzales, to work out the details, such as when the new election should take place. They should also grant authority to the Comelec over those barangays known to be problem areas, where we know there can be no free and honest election. The Comelec should be given the power to postpone the poll in those areas. Then the public works ban which now extends to 45 days should be studied to see if it can be shortened. Perhaps we can cut that down to ten days before the election. We should listen to the arguments of our local governors who warn that the work of economic progress should not be interrupted. [end recording]

Barangay Poll Date Undecided

HK0510042588 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] The Senate indicated, in a caucus last night [4 October], that it was willing to postpone the controversial barangay election. In a closed-door caucus presided over by Senate President Jovito Salonga, the Senate decided to conduct a formula for the postponement of such elections with President Aquino. [sentence as heard] The formula will be drafted by the Committee on Local Government and the Committee on Electoral Reform today, after which it will be presented for approval in another caucus. No explanation was offered why the Senate (?slackened) its stand against the postponement of the barangay election. But it was gathered from some of the senators that the Senate does not want to go into confrontation with the president on this issue. The date of the postponement has yet to be resolved in another caucus. [Salonga recording indistinct]

Meanwhile Comelec chairman Hilario Davide Jr said the Commission is prepared for whatever decision will be arrived at regarding the barangay election. He said if no changes would be made in the registration of new voters, the registration will go on as scheduled this coming Saturday, October 15.

[Begin Davide recording] Insofar as the Commission is concerned, [words indistinct] if they are ready. However, it must be emphasized here that the Commission is [words indistinct] the participation of the local government units which are mandated by law to [words indistinct], the board of canvassers, the procurement of supplies, the printing of forms and the installation of voting booths. The majority of the local government units have [words indistinct] that they really do not have the funds for the [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Creation of Citizens Armed Unit Approved

HK0510030788 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] The House approved, on second reading, a bill creating the Citizens' Armed Forces Geographical Unit [CAFGU]. Representative Renato Unico of Camarines Norte, vice chairman of the National Defense Committee who sponsored the measure, said the initial target of [words indistinct] by January 1st. The amount of (P585) million has been appropriated in the 1989 proposed budget to finance CAFGU operations. CAFGU members will come from the reserve forces of the country and will be trained by the military. The CAFGU will be under the control of the military and will be subjected to the Articles of War. The postponement of the barangay election till May is premised on the organization of the CAFGU, which would be in place by that time to help secure the ballot.

Manglapus Address Proposes Global Body on Debt

HK0510075188 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 5 Oct 88 pp 1, 6

[By Jose G. Ebro]

[Text] Riding the crest of mounting worldwide concern over the debt crisis, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, in an address before the United Nations General Assembly yesterday, referred to it as "a monstrous threat to peace."

He formally proposed the establishment of an International Debt and Development Commission (IDDC) which "will transcend geography and ideology" in a "global counterattack" on debt.

"The debt of nation to nation is not developing man. It is killing man. The killing must be stopped and only the nations of the world can stop it. Stop it now or end the dream of peace in our time," he said.

The commission Mr. Manglapus envisions would be mandated "to evaluate alternative schemes for global debt management, move to concrete action to rectify the trading system consistent with that global debt management, formulate institutional changes in international agencies (that deal with debt) and commend specific actions to member governments."

Additionally, the IDDC would "develop standards under which debtor countries might qualify for debt relief or debt forgiveness, and formulate adjustment programs that promote sustainable growth among nations accompanied by an expansion of their capacity to pay their debts."

Mr Manglapus proposed that the IDDC be made up of statesmen and noted experts in "foreign policy, diplomacy, finance, political economy, trade and development."

Pointing out that the debt crisis is a "problem of the world," and not just between debtor and creditor, Mr Manglapus stressed, "The solution cannot be sectoral. It must be total. It cannot be regional. It must be global. It cannot be technocratic. It must be political."

It is the makers of policy which must resolve the question of who are entitled to debt relief or debt forgiveness, Mr Manglapus said. "Is it possible to fix standards rather than leave the answer to the strengths and weaknesses of negotiators?" he asked.

Mr Manglapus criticized the "north (industrialized countries)" for making it more difficult for debtor nations to export and thus earn the funds essential to their development and to the payment of their debts.

With banks of the north now more unwilling to lend, the Philippines "must now pay more for every dollar we borrow and there are less of those dollars to borrow."

"Up to 1981, the money was coming into our countries. Now, it is going out. Out country last year alone sent out $1.7 billion dollars more than it received," he said.

However, "when they (creditor nations) decide that we are exporting enough, they want us to restrain ourselves" and institute trade restrictions to reduce trade deficits, Mr Manglapus said.

Unable to export what they manufacture, factories are shut down and the resultant unemployment and poverty bring about instability and the threat to peace, Mr Manglapus explained.

In a previous address to the Group of 77, last Sept. 28, Mr Manglapus had called "imbalanced trade the staunch ally of debt."

He promised that the coming Uruguay Round of negotiations would involve "battle with barriers in trade that bear the tag not of tariff but of non-bureaucratic controls—health inspections, packaging conditions which discriminate against our regions and reduce the scope of a functioning trading system."

Reiterating that sentiment at the United Nations, Mr Manglapus said the north "with all its technology" could solve its concerns for its unemployment (due to competition from developing nations' exports) by "getting out of economic activities in which the north has no economic advantage, such as textiles, garments, shoes."

The Philippine official's tough delivery at the UN had been preceded by days of meeting and consensus building with representatives of other developing nations. "It seems Mr Manglapus took his cue from the Germans demonstrating against the IMF in Berlin," a senior diplomat noted.

TV Channel 4 To Remain Government Station

HK0510001288 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 4 Oct 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The manager of People's Television [PTV] Channel 4 announced that the television station will remain a government station. Speaking to the Malacanang press corps, PTV 4 manager Conrado Limcauco said that the decision was made by President Aquino and her cabinet. According to him, it is hoped that PTV 4 would acquire its own license from the National Telecommunications Commission as well as its own charter. Limcauco also said that PTV 4 should not rely solely on advertising in its endeavours to provide proper support to the government's position on various issues.

Bill on Carrying of Small Firearms Approved

HK0510132788 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] In Congress, the House tonight approved on third and final reading the proposed firearms regulation act. This will allow the carrying of small light guns of any caliber, which may either be revolver or automatic or semi-automatic magazine pistols. A qualified person will be allowed to buy arms, but he may carry only one outside his residence. Authorized to carry firearms are persons of good standing in the community. The firearms must be licensed in his name and must be bonded.

✓ House Committee Cuts Proposed Military Budget

HK0510133588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Oct 88 p 3

[Text] The House committee on appropriations has decided to reduce the military's P150-million intelligence funds for next year, but kept intact the proposed 1989 national budget amounting to P228.9 billion.

The intelligence fund intended for local operations was slashed by P30 million, half of the total cutbacks from the proposed budget for the Department of National Defense reached P60 million, Rep. Renato Unico (LDP [Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino—Struggle of Philippine Democrats]-Camarines Norte) told the INQUIRER. [sentence as published] Unico is vice chairman of the committee on national defense and a member of the appropriations committee.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos had earlier appealed to Congress for the approval of the P20-billion military budget. He warned that the Armed Forces will be crippled in its anti-insurgency drive if the proposed military budget were reduced.

The P589-million proposed appropriation for the Citizens Armed Forces geographical units (CAFGUS) was left untouched, Unico said.

Rep. Rolando Andaya (LDP, Camarines Sur), chairman of the appropriation committee. [sentence as published]

Andaya said the House can pass the 1989 appropriation bill in just five days of deliberations starting Oct. 17.

Congress can limit the budget appropriated for government officers but cannot touch the amount allocated for debt servicing, which eats up nearly half of the 1989 budget.

Another Honasan Associate Reportedly Arrested

HK0510120988 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 5 Oct 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The military today arrested another close associate of renegade soldier former Colonel Gregorio Honasan.

Captured during a raid in Caloocan this morning was former PC Master Sergeant Godofredo Gamboa, who, according to the military, was also a former bodyguard of Senator Juan Ponce Enrile. Confiscated from Gamboa was one .45 caliber gun, various kinds of ammunition, [words indistinct], and two knives.

The military also raided two suspected rightist hideouts earlier today but found nothing there.

Gamboa is the seventh rightist renegade to be arrested since the campaign against Honasan's forces was intensified. Gamboa admitted being a friend of Honasan but denied involvement in the 28 August coup.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified Reporter] They claimed that you were involved in the 28 August coup bid?

[Gamboa] Oh, no.

[Reporter] You were with him before?

[Gamboa] Yes, when we were in Mindanao fighting the Muslims.

[Reporter] Is it true that you visited him in his prison ship while he was still under detention?

[Gamboa] That is true.

[reporter] But you were not involved in the 28 August coup?

[Gamboa] No.

[Unidentified male in English] He used to be with the Department of National Defense security group under Colonel Honasan, and we have received reports that he had been visiting him regularly while Gringo was aboard ship. [end recording]

Energy Office Denies Palawan Oil Strike Story

HK0510134388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Oct 88 p 9

[Text] The government yesterday branded as false a report during the weekend announcing an oil strike off Northwest Palawan.

The announcement, carried by two newspapers (not the INQUIRER), was made by officials of the consortium who announced that oil flowed from North Matinloc 2 at the rate of 2,500 barrels per day.

Yesterday, the Office of Energy Affairs (OEA) which oversees oil exploration and development flatly denied any new oil discovery.

North Matinloc 2 however, is in an area which had already been confirmed to contain oil deposits.

The OEA said that "contrary to newspaper reports during the weekend, no tests have been conducted on the North Matinloc II well".

The test refers to the drill stem test (DST) which detects the presence of oil.

Ismael Ocampo, geologist and supervising science research specialist explained that "it is impossible to flow oil without a DST".

On the other hand, consortium members insisted that oil was flowed during the weekend.

The possibilities however of an oil strike are high. For the past days rock samples have yielded high hydrocarbon fluorescence, an indication of the presence of oil in a well.

The weekend announcement by entities other than the OEA has raised the propriety of such acts, especially if it is made by persons who play the stock market.

Again the issue of manipulation of the stock market by people who have advance information on activities of listed issues has been brought up.

The law provides that companies must disclose relevant information on the performance of a firm particularly the listed companies.

Part of the report was attributed to Roberto Coyuito, a major market player who is a director of Oriental Petroleum.

Alcorn is the operator of the drilling with a five percent stake.

Eduardo Hernandez, Alcorn president had earlier stated that if oil is found in North Matinloc II, the group would put up a permanent structure where they can drill North Matinloc III and IV.

Members of the consortium include Oriental Petroleum and Minerals Corp., Basic Petroleum and Minerals Corp., Philippine Overseas and Drilling Corp., Trans-Asia.

As of yesterday, Alcorn completed setting the seven inch slatted liner casing at 11,072 to 11,320 feet and the three and a half inch completion tubing is now being run in the well bore through which flow tests will be conducted.

Testing will start today.

CPP 'Using' Hong Kong Helpers To Raise Funds

HK0410083188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo disclosed that the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA is using Philippine domestic helpers in Hong Kong to raise funds. In his speech at the Asia Pacific Defense Forum under the auspices of Hong Kong's Foreign Correspondents Club, Florendo said the CPP-NPA's primary targets are the Filipina domestic helpers who are said to be organized. Florendo claims that the United Filipinos and the Association of Filipino Domestic Employees are already infiltrated by the CPP-NPA. These are the two leading domestic helpers' groups in the territory. He also confirmed earlier reports saying that the CPP uses Hong Kong as a financial base in its purchase of firearms.

Ramos Reports on Military Gains Against NPA

HK0310121588 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Oct 88 pp 1, 18

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos has reported to President Aquino that the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has now taken the offensive against the New People's Army (NPA).

Ramos said the average number of NPA attacks has gone down to 2.03 a day, the lowest in five years.

Updating his report on the insurgency problem, Ramos said that from January to August, there were 2,262 communist terrorist-related violent incidents reported nationwide, 48 percent of which are AFP initiated, while 22 percent were NPA initiated.

The remaining 35 percent of the incidents were terroristic activities, of which 21 were liquidation moves by the NPA, he said.

"The trend signifies a shift in CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA tactics from combat to terroritistic activities and that the communists have been trying to avoid direct and prolonged confrontations with the AFP in combat," Ramos said.

The defense chief declared that the trend also showed sustained improvement in combat efficiency and effectiveness of soldiers in the field.

He attributed the success in military' operations to the implementation of the "total approach strategy" which uses and integrates civilian, police, and military components into one.

He also cited the private sector's support in upgrading the AFP's facilities through its donations of communications equipment and cooperating in its intelligence work.

He said this year, the average number of civilians killed is 2.44 a day, while the average number of soldier fatalities is 2.27 a day, the lowest since 1982.

On the rebels' side, fatalities average 5.24 a day, the second highest over the six years' seven to 10 a day.

The defense chief also informed the president that the monthly average number of violent incidents a day has relatively levelled off and has gone on a downtrend after the February elections this year.

He said the four regions with the biggest number of communist related incidents a day are Bicol, Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas, and Eastern Visayas.

He noted that over the past six years, there has been a steady decline in the number of incidents a day in Mindanao, but sustained increases in Luzon and the Visayas.

There has been a shift in NPA activities from Mindanao to Luzon and the Visayas, particularly the urban centers.

The decline in incidents in the south is attributable to the operations of civilian organizations, such as Bantay Bayan and Alsa Masa, in the region, Ramos said.

"All in all, these developments indicate that the government has advanced significantly in the counterinsurgency campaign," he said.

Paper on Less 'Rebel' Activity

HK0510133988 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Oct 88 p 6

[From column by Jesus Bigornia: "Monsoon Slows Down Activity of Rebel Groups"]

[Text] His country-men would like nothing better than hope that Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos is right in his assessment of the communist-led rebellion; the tide of insurrection has ebbed for the rebels. A substantial drop in New People's Army attacks on government forces and installations seems to support the secretary's rose-colored conclusion. The Ramos projection does not, however, erase the popular belief that the communists, through their National Democratic Front, exert varying degrees of influence over thousands of the country's barangays which in the hinter-lands is considered virtually total.

Lest the public be lulled into a false sense of security that the defense secretary's optimistic report may have generated, it must be pointed out that it is normal to expect a decline in the military operations of guerrilas during the rainy season. Movement of personnel and transport of supplies are slowed down considerably by monsoon rains which expose them to attacks from the air by the helicopters of the government. Hence, the current reduction in rebel attacks.

Religious Community Renews Call for Cease-Fire

HK0310114788 Manila THE PHILIPPINE INQUIRER in English 3 Oct 88 pp 1, 6

[By Nimfa U. Rueda]

[Text] Some 2,000 priests, nuns, churchworkers and students yesterday marched to Liwasang Bonifacio in support of the Catholic Church's call for the resumption of peace negotiations between the government and communist rebels.

Billed "Lakad Para sa Kapayapaan (Walk for Peace)," the mass action was staged as part of a peace campaign that culminates on the Feast of St Francis of Assissi tomorrow.

The marchers carried statues of St Francis and banners which read "Stop the war, back to peace Negotiations," "Be instruments of peace: Work and pray for a just and lasting peace," and "Let justice and peace flow like a river."

They prayed the rosary at Liwasan then proceeded to Bustillos church for a Mass.

Franciscan Sister Vida Cordero said the peace march was "an appeal to both the government and the insurgents to stop the war and a call on the people to contribute to peace-building in the country."

The march came shortly after Church and the military officials clashed on the issue of peace at a recent forum.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Renato de Villa told the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference (BBC) forum on peace prospects at the Makati Sports Club Thursday night that peace is possible only "when there is no more armed struggle."

Reacting to Jesuit Bishop Francisco Claver's call for an end to war during the forum, De Villa said: "This is not our war. This is a revolutionary war launched by the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA. ...We are only providng instruments for maintaining peace.

Claver, chairman of the National Secretariat for Social Action of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines [CBCP], said that while the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] sees that its only alternative in facing the insurgency issue is to carry out total war against rebels, the CBCP thinks there are still "other ways to end the war."

Claver said the Church hierarchy is calling for "people power" to bring about a ceasefire between soldiers and insurgents since "they know the utter impossibility" of reconciling the AFP and rebels positions.

"They are, in a very real sense, calling for another EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue]," Claver said, adding that the bishops latest pastoral letter which called for another ceasefire was "essentially the same exhortation" they made in February 1986 that led to the peaceful uprising that toppled the Marcos dictatorship.

Claver said the influential CBCP has deplored the increasing number of killings of innocent civilians who are caught in a crossfire between soldiers and rebels.

He also bewailed the fact that when nuns, priests and clergymen "acted on justice questions" they are often tagged as communists.

Responding to reports of human rights violations committed by the military, De Villa admitted there are "a few irresponsible elements" within the AFP.

"But it is my hope that the military will not be judged according to the acts of these few," De Villa said, adding the AFP is presently "purifying" its ranks.

De Villa further said he "welcomes" a dialog with the Church which he considers as the military's "responsible ally."

The peace march was organized by Franciscan nuns and friars, the Secular Franciscan Order (SFO), St Francis School, St Joseph's College and Stella Maris College.

Program To 'Entice' NPA Rebels Approved

HK0510054388 Hong Kong AFP in English 0614 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Manila, Oct 5 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino has approved the release of 300 million pesos (14.06 million dollars) to support former communist guerrillas and fund development projects in rebel-influenced areas, the defense department said.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said late Tuesday that under the two-year-old program to entice New People's Army (NPA) rebels back from the hills, any insurgent who surrenders with a gun will be paid 18,000 pesos (844 dollars) to help him start a new life. Part of the fund will be used for public work projects in rebel-influenced areas, he told reporters.

Military statistics show that 7,209 NPA members and supporters surrendered between March 1987 to February 1988. A total of 824 firearms were also turned in.

The military says the NPA has 25,000 members, but that the 19-year-old rebellion is fast losing popular support.

100 Communists 'Repulsed' in Town Hall Attack

HK0510060788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Oct 88 p 3

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] Government troops repulsed some 100 communist rebels who tried to overrun a town hall and the PC company headquarters in Baay—Licuan, Abra, Friday, reports reaching Camp Crame said.

The reports said the rebels withdrew after suffering an undetermined number of casualties during the two-hour battle.

The rebels attacked in two groups, one swooping down on the town hall and the other concentrating its fire on the PC headquarters some 500 meters away.

The soldiers defended fiercely, preventing the insurgents from getting near their positions. The rebels withdrew when truckloads of reinforcements arrived.

Meanwhile, in Ilocos Sur, three guerrillas and a soldier were killed in a 30-minute firefight in Barangay Maragay, Cabugao, also Friday morning.

Killed on the government side was Pfc. Rogelio Naval. One of the slain guerrillas was identified as Pacifico Tacardon.

Another soldier, Pfc. Roberto Doca, was wounded and taken to a clinic in Cabugao.

In Negros Occidental, police captured five suspected communist rebels allegedly involved in the hijacking of a cargo truck in Barangay Basak in Guihulngan town Friday morning.

The five were caught in a raid on the People's Center in Guihulngan.

The suspected rebels were identified as Pompio Landesa, Conrado Seraquelles, Alfredo Llagoso, Porferio Landesa, and Rosadelmo Pat.

Pompio was identified as an NPA regular.

Future Integration of CPLA With Military

HK0510075388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Oct 88 p 6

[By Hilarion Pawid]

[Text] Baguio City—The integration of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) of rebel priest Conrado Balweg into the Armed Forces of the Philippines will soon by finalized.

This was revealed by Emanuel Soriano, presidential security adviser, after consultations with Cordillera leaders and military authorities here headed by Brig Gen Orlando Antonio, Recom 1 commander.

Soriano, who is also the Cabinet Officer for Regional Development (CORD) for the Cordilleras, told the INQUIRER recently that guidelines are being formulated to tackle the maintenance of peace and order and the war against communist insurgency in the Igorot Provinces, which includes Abra and this city.

At present, Brig Gen Antonio said, military force units from Regions 1 and 2 are assigned in critical areas. There are occassions, however, when task force units are pulled out, giving room for the insurgents to occupy recaptured communities, Antonio added.

In the proposed guidelines, a permanent and separate AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] command shall be organized with the integrated CPLA as a special unit.

The CPLA is helping maintain peace and order and has engaged the New People's Army (NPA) in several battles in Kalinga-Apayao, Mountain Province and Abra.

The CPLA has authority to help police the Cordilleras under Executive Order No 220 signed by President Aquino last year.

However, CPLA ward leaders complained of the absence of a clear-cut support the government and the military could provide them. They said that arms and ammunitions and other benefits promised by the President during the peace pact with Balweg two years ago have yet to be given.

Communist fronts have reportedly infiltrated the consultation meetings of the Cordillera Regional Consultative Commission (CRCC) and are winning their propaganda campaign against Fr Balweg and the CPLA.

CRCC commissioners revealed in a recent press briefing that these fronts are demanding for the repudiation of the CPLA as a peace keeping force for the region.

MNLF Power Struggle in Basilan Confirmed

HK0510080788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 5 Oct 88 p 3

[By Pete Tria Jr]

[Text] Zamboanga City—The military has confirmed the power struggle between two splinter groups of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in Basilan.

Col. Eduardo B. Batalla, PC-INP regional commander for Western Mindanao, told members of the Regional Peace and Order Council recently that the protagonists are commanders Talib Congo and Rashid Karid, both linked to the series of kidnappings in the island province.

The regional commander said Congo has been replaced by Karid as MNLF commander in Basilan. But Congo refuses to relinquish the post pending verbal confirmation by MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari.

Batalla said Congo is losing control of Yakan MNLF regulars because Karid belongs to the tribe. Congo is a Tausug.

Earlier, Batalla also belittled the capabilities of the seccessionist guerrillas in Western Mindanao. He said the "MNLF is no longer strong as they used to be."

The regional commander also said Misuari appears to be agreeable to a revival of peace talks. In fact, Misuari has insisted that members of the Organization of Islamic Conference be present at the talks which he wanted held in Brunei or Malaysia.

Paper Assesses Mindanao Commission

HK0510061788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Oct 88 p 4

[Editorial: "The MRCC: Lessons and Lost Opportunities"]

[Text] The Mindanao Regional Consultative Commission [MRCC] missed its date with history on September 30, the deadline for the submission to Congress of its recommended draft organic act for the autonomous region. A walkout by a group of commissioners marred the final session as the commissioners worked overtime in an attempt to beat the clock.

Much of the work had been finished. But the RCC [Regional Consultative Commission] foundered on a number of controversial issues, among them, the articles on preamble and regional territory and on ancestral lands. A sensitive question centered on the designation of the autonomous region.

The commissioners were guided by the results of extensive consultations with the people of their different districts. Thus, the impasse merely reflects the inherent divisiveness of the issues involved in regional autonomy. Perhaps, the leadership of the RCC betrayed a critical weakness in its inability to guide the body toward consensus and compromise.

Was the experiment a total failure?

It would be a mistake to dismiss the individual efforts of the commissioners as a wasted exercise. The long hours which a majority of commissioners gave to hard work and study resulted in a real learning process for many of the MRCC members. The experience served to institutionalize people-participation in the formation of government policy. It has observed the principle of popular consultation. The model now offers an alternative channel of communication between government and the local communities. On another level, the MRCC has provided valuable opportunities for leadership formation.

It would be rash and hasty judgment to condemn government policy on this thorny issue on the basis of the RCC's incomplete or controversial output. The Commission's role has always been recommendatory. Congress holds the ultimate responsibility for carrying out the constitutional mandate, and it will now have to take over where the MRCC has left off. The unfinished work of the Mindanao commissioners amounts to a comprehensive body of insights into the problems of the region. Congress will find especially useful the findings of the public consultations. These source documents should now be secured and protected.

President Corazon C. Aquino, who spoke to the MRCC recently, counselled them to "cast your support for the option that builds rather than destroys unity, the choice that restrains rather than encourages discord."

Congress in setting forth the Organic Act for regional autonomy should take care to arrest the drift toward fragmentation and renew the national commitment to peace.

Thailand

Sitthi Holds Talks on Cambodia at UN

BK0510011788 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 88 p 2

[by Phonphimon Kanchanalak]

[Text] Beijing has told Thailand it will not accept the revised United Nations resolution on Kampuchea that seeks to preclude the return to power of the Khmer Rouge.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on Monday told his Thai counterpart ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila that the language in ASEAN's draft resolution was "unacceptable".

The language in question states that a principal component to a just and lasting resolution was the "non-return to the universally-condemned policies and practices of a recent past", meaning the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge.

Mr Qian contended the phrase "universally condemned", would give Vietnam the pretext to legitimise its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea.

"Simply put," said an Asian diplomat, "the meeting between Sitthi and Qian ended in deadlock."

Six ASEAN foreign ministers will meet at the UN today to discuss options for the wording of the resolution in an attempt to come up with language acceptable to all parties concerned.

A State Department official already said the task will not be easy but a lot depends on an ASEAN consensus. "If they stick to their plan, China will not walk away," he said.

Hanoi has gone on the offensive by offering ASEAN what it terms a non-confrontational approach in which it has suggested a "common resolution" in which the conflict is deemed a regional problem that should be settled on that basis.

Differences among ASEAN states in the issue have been exploited by Vietnam.

While Indonesia and Singapore are pushing for the current language, Thailand, conscious of international distaste for the Khmer Rouge, opposes attempts to link the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops with the non-return of the Khmer Rouge.

"The linkage is very dangerous and will play into the hands of Vietnam," said a Thai diplomat. "Vietnam's objective was to install a friendly government in Kampuchea and eliminate its most serious opponent, the Khmer Rouge."

There has been talks of including in the scope of the "universally condemned policies and practices" the Vietnamese invasion and occupation and its puppet regime, the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea.

Washington has indicated it favours the inclusion, which has been widely seen as a key to a more balanced resolution that should be more acceptable to China.

Dr Karl Jackson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, said the prospect of the return of the Khmer Rouge and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops were separate issues which could be addressed simultaneously, but not in a conditional context.

The Thai diplomat said the Vietnamese withdrawal was necessary, but not a sufficient condition for a solution.

"It is not realistic to leave out the Khmer Rouge and expect a comprehensive settlement. We cannot just wish them away," he said, indicating that the Khmer Rouge problem should be settled within the context of the comprehensive political solution.

Last week, ACM Sitthi said an early Vietnamese pullout was possible. China has demanded that Vietnam withdraw by June on the grounds that Kampuchea is smaller than Afghanistan and a pullout should take less than the 10 months allowed in the Afghan accords.

ACM Sitthi said Moscow has pressed its client in Hanoi for an early withdrawal for the purpose of an early summit and rapprochement with China.

Moscow and Beijing, he said, agreed to the creation of an international control commission to supervise the pullout.

China's Qian said he had encouraged the political arm of the Khmer Rouge and non-communist factions to attend a session of an ASEAN working group on October 17 and the planned meeting of Sihanouk and Hun Sen on November 5.

ACM Sitthi has reportedly told Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan that his faction will be left out if it does not take part in diplomatic initiatives.

Vietnam has about 120,000 troops in Kampuchea and so far has withdrawn "at the most" 15,000 of the 50,000 troops it pledged to remove by the end of this year, he said.

Vietnamese Troops Shell Border Village

BK0510011988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 88 p 4

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Vietnamese troops shot more than 20 shells across the Thai border during a fierce clash with Khmer Rouge guerrillas yesterday evening, a military source said last night.

The shells did not cause any damage to houses and no casualties were reported.

The source said the clash occurred when a band of heavily-armed Khmer Rouge soldiers attached to Division 474 ambushed a military convoy near the border.

The Vietnamese, the source said, were moving their military hardware to a hill to escape flooding.

Lao Invitation for Chatchai Visit Expected

BK0510012188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Laotian armed forces chief Gen Sisavat Keobounphan is expected to convey an invitation from Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan for Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to visit Laos.

Thai and Laotian military negotiators have agreed on a tentative schedule for Gen Sisavat to visit Bangkok from October 17-19.

Brig-Gen Thonglai Kommasit, deputy chief of the Laotian Army Political Department, returned to Vientiane yesterday after working out arrangements with Thai authorities here.

Gen Sisavat's itinerary will include talks with Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and visits to the Chunlachomklao Cadet Academy and Phatthaya.

Gen Chawalit is expected to visit Laos either at the end of the month or early next month.

Meanwhile, private sector representatives urged the Government yesterday to seek agreement with Laos to promote trade.

The call came at a meeting of the House Foreign Affairs Committee which was attended by representatives from the Thai Industry Association, the Thai Bankers Association, the Thai Chamber of Commerce and border province chambers.

Committee spokesman Surin Phitsuwan said the representatives told the panel that trade between Thailand and Laos was higher than officially recorded.

Urgent steps should be taken to expand trade with Laos because other countries were eyeing the same market, they said, urging the Government to negotiate the relaxation of trade restrictions with Vientiane.

A representative of the Ranong Chamber of Commerce urged the committee to ask the Government to increase from 50,000 baht to 200,000 baht the amount of cash merchants are allowed to take out of the country to trade with neighbouring nations.

Chatchai Criticizes BoI's Role in Investment

BK0410113388 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 2 Oct 88 pp 1,2

[Text] Our correspondent reports from the Government House on 1 October that at the first meeting of the Board of Investment (BoI) convened late last week, Prime Minister Major General Chatchai Chunhawan instructed the board to overhaul its operations and considerations when granting special investment privileges to both local and foreign investors.

He emphatically raised the question whether it is still necessary to grant special privileges to the private sector, particularly to foreign investors.

The reporter continues that during the meeting of the BoI, the prime minister criticized its operations, saying that the BoI has been somewhat negligent in granting such privileges to investors by failing to take into account the national interests as a main concern. The BoI merely allowed some foreign countries to "dump" their outmoded equipment in Thailand to the point that our country has now become a junkyard for obsolete industries and out-of-date technologies which are not even wanted by those investors in their own countries.

Moreover, the premier lashed out saying that the BoI was not selective enough in approving investment promotional privileges by not setting certain conditions to ensure that Thailand receives commensurate benefits in return—either in technological transfer and development or in helping Thai laborers to receive higher wages. On the contrary, the BoI is pleased with the inflow of foreign investment due to cheap labor here.

Maj Gen Chatchai reportedly pointed out at the meeting that Thailand has now become a place where other countries have junked their out-of-dated machines and production technologies, such as old cars. However, it seems that our officials concerned have expressed satisfaction with this development—a kind of satisfaction which, if thoroughly analyzed, appears to be very disgusting. Worst of all, on most occasions, we have allowed more and more Japanese investors to do this to us without bothering to rectify the problem.

He reiterated that taking into consideration the BoI role in the past and if the BoI continues to cling to its old practices and policies, he suggested now might be an appropriate time to dissolve this committee. However, he said for a time being, the BoI will be allowed to continue its work to promote investment in rural areas since rural development is one of government's main policies. But in granting investment privileges either to local or foreign private investors in the future, conditions must be established. Any projects which do not deserve investment privileges because they will not generate any revenues for the government will be abandoned. Thailand should be at a more advanced stage of development so it should now be able to abolish the special privileges we have granted to the Japanese, Taiwanese, and South Korean investors who apparently have taken advantage of Thailand for so long.

Ukrit Objects to Senatorial 'Quota System'

BK0410095588 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Oct 88 Afternoon Edition p 1

[Text] Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin this morning voiced objection to a plan to have coalition partners nominate replacements of outgoing senators under a "quota system".

"I would not believe it", said Ukrit, also Senate speaker, referring to the report that each coalition partner will be entitled to find replacements in proportion to the number of the party's MPs. The "quota system" has sparked off Press reports alleging "the sale of Senate seats" to affluent people, each offering up to about Bt [baht] 6 million for a prestigious position in the upper House.

"I believe the prime minister will follow the spirit of the Constitution by nominating people with no partisan interest to fill the vacancies," Ukrit said.

"Everybody concerned must keep in mind the national interest," he said.

"This is a matter of reputation and the premier must preserve his good name," he said.

This was the first time Ukrit broke his silence on the scandal which prompted PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung to call a news conference to dismiss the "unfounded rumours" on Senate deals.

Chaloem said yesterday the rumour was spread by "power losers", an apparent allusion to followers of former prime minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon in the Senate and the government.

"Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan instructed me to categorically deny the allegation. He said that Senate seats will not be up for sale under his administration, but as for the past, he said he did not know," Chaloem said.

Chatchai this morning reaffirmed Chaloem's denial of the charges. He said no such deals were made in the senator selecting process.

The prime minister said the Press reports were aimed at discrediting his government.

The published reports quoted an unidentified source as accusing the government of giving Senate seats to certain individuals in exchange for money.

"I didn't even think about nominating people to replace senators who will complete their terms. After all, it is still a long way off," Chatchai said. "I can assure you that no such deals will be made in the nomination of new senators next April."

The premier pledged to appoint capable people with no party affiliations to replace the 92 of the 268 senators who will complete their six-year term next year.

PM's Office Minister Suphattra Matsadit suggested that the government need not replace the outgoing senators because the Constitution says the number of senators must not exceed three-fourths of the 357-seat House of Representatives.

All the incumbent 268 senators were appointed by the previous Prem administrations. Nominations of the new senators will have to be approved by HM [his majesty] the King.

Cabinet Faces Agenda 'Packed With Issues'

BK0310100788 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Oct 88 Afternoon Edition p 1

[Text] The Cabinet, in a crucial test of its ability to solve disputes, today faces an agenda packed with issues involving among others the interior minister, army chief, Bangkok governor, trade and rice committees and privatization of southern deep-sea ports.

Top on the list is Interior Minister Praman Adireksan desire to peg Pol Lt Gen [Police Lieuterant General] Bunchu Wangkanon at the National Security Council just after he had been appointed as the powerful commissioner of the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB). Praman has contended that he made the move because the Counter Corruption Commission is investigating into Bunchu's alleged unusual wealth. Army Commander in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, backed by Bunchu's Chulnachomklao MIlitary Academy classmates, who now hold powerful slots in the army, has raised objection to the move. Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan is reportedly unhappy with the dispute.

Another controversial issue is the dispute between Praman and Bangkok Governor Maj Gen [Major General] Chamlong Simuang over the appointment of the new city clerk. Chamlong, concurently Phalang Tham leader, nominated acting city clerk Sisit Wasikasiri while Praman favours former city clerk Thamrong Phatthanarat, a younger brother of Dr Yupha Udomsak of the Chat Thai Party.

Chamlong sought a meeting with Chatchai yesterday on the issue and warned that the appointment of anyone other than his own selected person will spark conflicts among city officials.

Phalang Tham sources said if Chamlong's choice was rejected, the government would find it difficult to win the neutral party's cooperation in the House.

Then, there is a long-standing tussle between Chat Thai and Social Action [SAP] parties on restructuring of the committee handling economic and trade issues.

At issue was the PM's [prime minister's] policy advisory panel's proposal that a Thai trade representative should be appointed to handle trade negotiations with other countries. According to the proposal, the representative would be appointed by the Council of Economic Ministers on the advice of a ministerial committee, and would be backed by a permanent office comprising professional trade negotiators from various ministries and the private sector.

SAP has modified the proposal, giving more power to the proposed council of ministers on international trade and economic relations and greater power to the Foreign Ministry within the council. This council, similar to that of the economic ministers, will have jurisdiction, without having to refer to the so-called Economic Cabinet, over both bilateral and multi-lateral trade issues. SAP hopes to wield predominant influence on international trade and economic cooperation through the committee.

Another dispute surrounds the former rice policy committee, formed in the last government. SAP wants to maintain the committee to be headed by Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin while the PM's advisers have counter-proposed a new committee charged with jurisdiction over all traded crops.

Apparently, SAP will gain an edge in controlling the rice policy if the rice committee is maintained; otherwise, Chat Thai's role would increase in policy governing rice, tapioca, maize and other crops.

Also on the agenda is the proposed renegotiation of contracts with CT International, a private company, for the management of Songkhla and Phuket ports. The Finance Ministry backs the contracts signed in May, but the Transport and Communications Ministry says the government should be able to earn more from the two ports.

The Port Authority of Thailand and its unions were instrumental in derailing the management plans for the two ports which were completed earlier this year.

Vietnam

Report on Joint Search for American MIA's

BK0510160088 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 5—Two Vietnamese and U.S. groups have spent 10 days searching for six cases of U.S. pilots reportedly missing in the provinces of Lang Son, Ha Bac, Bac Thai, Vinh Phu and Ha Nam Ninh during the Vietnam war.

The search was made in furtherance of the programme of Vietnamese-U.S. joint activities put forth by the Vietnamese side at a meeting of the Vietnamese and U.S. specialists on Americans missing in action [MIA] in the Vietnam war held in July 1988.

The two search groups met with representatives of the local authorities and had broad contacts with witnesses at the areas the U.S. aircraft were shot down, and collected information and evidence about the missing pilots. The two sides will meet again on October 8 to assess the results of the search.

The U.S. specialists highly appreciated the goodwill, humanitarian tradition and cooperative spirit of the local people and authorities.

Vietnamese Official Comments

BK0510111888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1100 GMT 5 Oct 88

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Hanoi, Oct 5 (AFP)—Two U.S.-Vietnamese teams had "positive results" as they combed six designated areas for remains of U.S. servicemen missing in action (MIA) since the Vietnam war, Hanoi's top MIA hunter said Wednesday [5 October].

Nguyen Can, deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's North American Section, said "five out of six sites inspected" had betrayed evidence of human remains and possible wreckage of downed aircraft.

He told a news conference that the remains "should be identifiable."

The U.S. experts, headed by Colonel Garnett Bell, finished their work Tuesday and left Wednesday for Bangkok without speaking to the press, although one official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that they had received excellent co-operation from the Vietnamese.

The Americans had come September 25 from the Joint Casualty Resolution Center in Hawaii aboard a special U.S. Air Force flight which also carried several tonnes of equipment.

It was the first joint U.S.-Vietnamese search for MIA's since November 1985 when a sector in the Yen Thuong region, 15 kilometers (10 miles) northeast of Hanoi, was combed.

Mr. Can said skull fragments and teeth had been found at the five search sites in Lang Son Province, northeast of Hanoi, and Ha Nam Ninh, to the southeast.

While the sixth location yielded no evidence, Mr. Can said it was possible that remains could have been found underground.

Mr. Can declined to say exactly where the human remains were discovered. But he said the U.S. searchers had taken recovered aircraft parts home with them for analysis.

The two search teams, each made up of four Vietnamese and three Americans, including Col. Bell who speaks fluent Vietnamese, also spoke with local officials and eyewitnesses during their investigation.

But their work was cut out for them, Mr. Can said, "because time had passed, and witnesses had aged and were unable to remember well" incidents which happened in a war that finally ended in 1975.

Terrain had changed considerable, making it hard for some people to recall precisely where U.S. warplanes had crashed, he said.

Some expeditions were also perilous, "especially in mountainous regions where there was a danger of falls," he said.

He said both nations had agreed not to disclose specifics before remains are identified, but he revealed that the searches were for missing bomber aircraft.

The U.S. side for its part was discreet throughout its stay, refusing to speak to reporters or to let them go to search sites, though Mr. Can saluted them for "a good atmosphere of co-operation" with the Vietnamese.

Last July, during a meeting here with U.S. experts on the MIA question, Vietnam put forward a concrete plan for joint searches involving 70 missing U.S. servicemen whose cases, Hanoi says, have been given priority status by Washington.

The plan, according to official Vietnamese sources, was designed to "speed up the execution of agreements" concluded in Hanoi in August 1987 between Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and President Ronald Reagan's personal envoy, General John Vessey.

Mr. Can did not say if more joint searches were planned.

Funeral Activities for Truong Chinh

Final Tributes Paid

BK0410135388 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] On October 4, the second day of the wreath-laying ceremony for Truong Chinh, over a hundred Vietnamese and foreign delegations came to pay their last tributes to the beloved son of the Vietnamese nation.

Besides public officers and organizations such as the Ministry of External Economic Relations, the General Customs Office, the Commission for Social Sciences, etcetera, there were ordinary people who came on their own to pay tribute to their beloved leader.

The delegation of the sad Truong Chinh's family carried cloth and parallel sentences praising the services of Truong Chinh. Among the delegations were children from Ninh Hiep Village who had received Mid-Autumn presents from Uncle Truong Chinh a fortnight ago and peasants from Ha Bac Province, who were the last to join Truong Chinh in growing a banyan tree early this year.

Eleven years ago, a young mother in Hanoi, Mrs Bui Thi Huong who gave birth to quadruplets received a gift from Truong Chinh. Her four children Bac, Nam, Thong, Nhat have grown up. They are sixth graders at the Trung Tuong Junior High School. They followed their mother to pay tribute to Uncle Truong Chinh.

To express boundless grief to Truong Chinh, the party committee, the People's Committee, and the Fatherland Front of Ho Chi Minh City decided to hold the wreath-laying ceremony on October 4 and the memorial service on October 5. The municipal funeral committee consists of 19 members headed by Secretary of the Party Committee Vo Tran Chi.

Lao Group Pays Last Respects

BK0510055788 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] After arriving in Hanoi yesterday afternoon, our Lao party and state delegation headed by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee and acting president of the LPDR, laid a wreath to mourn Comrade Truong Chinh, former general secretary of the Indochinese Communist Party Central Committee, former general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, former chairman of the Council of State of the SRV, and adviser to the CPV Central Committee, who passed away on 30 September.

After laying the wreath, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit signed a eulogy in the gilded condolences book, expressing deep sorrow over the death of Comrade Truong Chinh—our great, close, and faithful friend—and expressing determination to further strengthen and develop the traditional special solidarity and all-around cooperation which have been established and promoted with the contribution of Comrade Truong Chinh.

Lao, Cambodian Delegations at Wake
BK0410140188 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] The party and state delegations of Laos and Kampuchea led respectively by Mr Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member and acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mr Chea Sim, Political Bureau member and president of the National Assembly arrived in Hanoi on Tuesday [4 October] to attend the tribute-paying service to Mr Truong Chinh. The wreaths of these two delegations bear the inscription: Boundless grief over the death of Comrade Truong Chinh.

The Lao and Kampuchean party and state leaders signed the mourner's book expressing their boundless grief over and great respect for the former President Truong Chinh, a staunch Communist of Vietnam.

Mourned in Laos, Cambodia
BK0410155788 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct.4—A delegation of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), the People's Supreme Assembly, the Lao Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, headed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid its last respects to Truong Chinh at the Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane this morning.

Kaysone Phomvihan wrote in the mourners' book: "In his capacity of the general secretary of the former Indochinese Communist Party, the predecessor of the three present fraternal Communist Parties of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, Comrade Truong Chinh whole-heartedly brought up the friendship, militant solidarity and allround cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, one of the decisive factors for the success of our revolutions. His death is a great loss to the party and people of Vietnam. Communists and progressive people the world over have lost a staunch comrade-in-arms, the party, government and people of Laos have lost a great close and loyal friend. We will remember for ever the great merits of Comrade Truong Chinh, we pledge to strengthen the special traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation which with his contributions have contantly consolidated and developed".

Also paying tribute to Truong Chinh at the Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane were delegations of the Embassies of the Soviet Union, Kampuchea and socialist countries, as well as representatives of national liberation movements and international organizations in Laos.

Also today, delegations of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Council of Ministers, various ministries, services and mass organizations of Kampuchea paid their floral tributes to Truong Chinh at the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh.

Members of the diplomatic corps and Laos and Soviet ambassadors in Phnom Penh also went to the embassy to pay their last respects to Truong Chinh.

USSR, Indian Leaders Pay Homage
BK0510091988 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 5—A Soviet party and state delegation led by Anatoliy Lukyanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, yesterday came to the Vietnamese Embassy in Moscow to pay homage to Truong Chinh.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev himself, A. Lukyanov expressed condolences over Truong Chinh's death, and praised him as an esteemed leader of the Vietnamese people and a beloved, sincere friend of the Soviet people.

In India, Vice President Shankar Dayal Sharma yesterday came to the Vietnamese Embassy in New Delhi to pay homage to Truong Chinh.

He made an entry in the condolences book, expressing the Indian Government and people's profound grief to the Vietnamese Government and people at this loss.

Report of Funeral Ceremony

BK0510064388 [Editorial Report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0132 GMT on 5 October begins a "special program" of live coverage of the memorial service for Truong Chinh, adviser to the CPV Central Committee, former general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of State, at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi, with two announcers taking turns providing related background information.

First the announcer describes the "boundless grief" felt nationwide over the death of Truong Chinh and reports on the circumstances of his death. Then he presents a biographical sketch of Truong Chinh, emphasizing his devotion to and sacrifice for national independence and freedom as well as his "great contributions to the cause of national liberation, construction, and defense." The announcer also cites a series of medals conferred on Truong Chinh by many socialist countries in recognition of his efforts in strengthening friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and these nations. Looking back at preceding events, the announcer recalls the wreath-laying and last tribute-paying ceremony held on 3 and 4 October at this same conference hall with the participation of the CPV Central Committee delegation led by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, comrade advisers to the party Central Committee Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho, other top leaders, high-ranking officials; and more than 250 delegations representing various ministries, mass organizations, central agencies, revolutionary veterans, the armed forces, provinces, enterprises and other organizations; as well as "the Lao party and state high-ranking delegation led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and acting chairman of the LPDR Council of State; and the Cambodian party and state high-ranking delegation led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly and the KUFNCD;" and more than 50 delegations of the diplomatic corps and international organizations based in Hanoi.

Following a 5-minute interlude during which somber music is played, the announcer says, "with boundless grief over Comrade Truong Chinh, the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Council of Ministers have issued a communique on organizing a solemn memorial service for Comrade Truong Chinh in Laos." The announcer then cites the content of the communique and the decision of the KPRP, the PRK Council of State, and the KUFNCD on a national mourning for Truong Chinh in Cambodia. The announcer then switches to a brief description of scenes outside and inside the Ba Dinh Conference Hall, where Truong Chinh lies in state.

At 0150 GMT the announcer reports the presence of the Vietnamese leadership, representatives of organizations and the armed forces, and foreign guests at the ceremony. He says: "We saw Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho, Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, and other comrades in the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the VFF Central Committee," representatives of other party and state organizations, and the LPDR and PRK delegations.

At 0200 GMT the national anthem is played and afterward an unidentified master of ceremonies invites party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh to deliver his oration. Nguyen Van Linh begins his oration by expressing the "boundless grief" of the entire party, people, and Army over Truong Chinh's death. He then recalls Truong Chinh's many outstanding achievements as party and state leader, revolutionary, journalist, poet, and cultural worker; and ends his oration with a pledge to "make every effort to overcome all difficulties and trials, and successfully achieve renovation in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the sixth party congress." This is followed by a dirge and Internationale.

At 0216 GMT the announcer says that Truong Chinh's coffin is being carried by soldiers to the front of the conference hall and escorted by "Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho, Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, and other comrade leaders of our party and state, together with the bereaved family." The guards of honor then cover the coffin with the national flag and place it on the hearse for the procession to the eternal resting place of comrade Truong Chinh at Hanoi's Mai Dich Cemetery.

At 0225 GMT the announcer says the hearse, preceded by a car bearing a portrait of Truong Chinh and followed by medals and wreath-carrying vehicles, and "cars of the party and state leaders and family of the bereaved family," begins to move to the Mai Dich Cemetery. He then says the burial ceremony for esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh will be solemnly held at the cemetery this afternoon.

The radio ends its live coverage of Truong Chinh's funeral at 0230 GMT.

Memorial Service Held

BK0510091788 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 5—A grand memorial service was held for Truong Chinh, adviser to the Central Committee of the Communist party of Vietnam, at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall this morning before the state funeral.

Senior officials of the party and state, representatives of the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Fatherland Front Central Committee, and of the Party Committee and People's Committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province attended the ceremony.

The party and government delegation of Laos and Kampuchea who came for the occasion and representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organizations in Hanoi were among the mourners.

After the oration read by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, Truon Chinh's coffin draped in the national flag was carried to the gun-carriage hearse by Nguyen Van Linh, Le Duc Tho, Pham Van Dong, Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, Le Duc Anh and other senior officials.

Tens of thousands of mourners, many carrying the portrait of the deceased leader, lined the street leading to the Mai Dich Cemetery.

At the cemetery, Truong Chinh's coffin was laid in front of the monument to the national heros and the last homage was rendered to the former party and state leader to the boom of a twenty-one gun farewell salvo. Also this morning, memorial services were held in Truong Chinh's home province of Ha Nam Ninh and many localities across the country.

Nguyen Van Linh Gives Euology

BK0510042188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Oration read by Nguyen Van Linh, CPV Central Committee general secretary, at the memorial service held for Truong Chinh at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on 5 October—live]

[Text] Compatriots and combatants throughout the country, comrades, and friends:

Our esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh, adviser to the CPV Central Committee, former general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, former chairman of the SRV Council of State, a staunch and exemplary communist, a leader of great prestige of our party, state, and people, a great cultural worker and journalist, and the poet with the pen name Song Hong, is no more. The comrade had worked until the last minutes before leaving us forever. Our entire party, people, and army feel boundless sorrow and regrets over his passing away.

During the 81 years of his life, the comrade spent 63 years in staunch and continual revolutionary activities. He devoted all his life to the cause of national liberation and reunification and the building of socialism. His life of seething and diversified revolutionary activities was closely associated with the various stages of extremely fierce but proud struggle of our people. His name and work will be forever recorded in the glorious history of our party and nation, along with the momentous events of the Vietnamese revolution.

An outstanding disciple of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, training and growing up in the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle of our people under the party leadership, Comrade Truong Chinh had become a leader of great prestige who was trusted, loved, and respected by our people and friends throughout the world. He was one of the first communists to take part in the movement for the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party, thereby taking the Vietnamese revolutionary movement to a new stage, the stage of our working class and laboring people putting into full play their decisive role in the developmental trend of the country along the line of Marxism-Leninism.

Under the banner of the party leadership headed by the great President Ho Chi Minh, in his capacity as party general secretary from 1941, Comrade Truong Chinh, together with the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, had devised many correct and creative decisive policies, especially at the turning points of the revolution. In his role, he stood out as one of the outstanding leaders who had led the August Revolution to success and the war against the French colonialists to final victory. Serving for many years as a member of the Political Bureau, Comrade Truong Chinh had made numerous great contributions to the collective leadership of the party Central Committee during the years of the anti-U.S. war of resistance for the liberation of South Vietnam and national reunification. In 1986, in his capacity as party general secretary and clearly realizing at an early date the trend of our times, the real situation of our country, and the requirements and aspirations of our people, he made many very important contributions to the setting forth of the renovation policy. Ringing forever in the hearts of our people is his statement during the process of preparing for the sixth party congress: For our country, renovation is an imperative demand, a matter of vital importance. These words are stimulating our people to move forward in the cause of renovation.

Carrying out his responsbility as adviser to the party Central Committee, Comrade Truong Chinh had actively contributed his efforts to the formulation of the party political program and socioeconomic strategy, thereby preparing the contents for the seventh party congress.

As a leader, Comrade Truong Chinh was keenly interested in theoretical research, constantly devoting himself to the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism, and had himself made important contributions to the theoretical treasure of the Vietnamese revolution. He was the cultural worker who, from early on, had laid the theoretical foundation for the building of a new Vietnamese culture in line with the motto "scientific and popular." He was also a well-known revolutionary journalist. While still young, he had served as editor in chief of many important party papers. He was the soul of the CO GIAI PHONG [Liberation Flag] and TAP CHI CONG SAN, as the author of many highly militant and persuasive newspaper articles. These were the papers that had already commanded far-reaching influence among the masses in the years before the August revolution.

Comrade Truong Chinh's multifaceted activities were also reflected in the realm of poetry. His poems, written under the pen name Song Hong, exuded high militancy and profound humanity. In him, the politician, the ideologue, the theoretican, the cultural worker, the journalist, and the poet were all rolled into one. This was a vivid embodiment of the conscience, wisdom, and lofty revolutionary sentiments of a communist fighter, a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary and party leader.

Comrade Truong Chinh had always been a shining example of revolutionary staunchness, of the sense of principle, organization, and discipline, of sincere sentiments toward his compatriots and comrades, of modesty and simplicity in daily life, and of the scientific, meticulous, concrete, and practical work style.

Comrade Truong Chinh's passing away is a great loss for us, but his noble life and multifarious talents will live forever in the hearts of our people. His exemplary virtues will forever be a precious model for us. Bidding him eternal farewell, we and future generations will forever remember his great services.

Esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh, we, your intimate comrades, your close foreign friends, together with the people and combatants throughout the country, bow in respect and boundless grief and regret to bid you eternal farewell. We sincerely share the deep sorrows of your family.

Bidding eternal farewell to you, comrade, we vow to tighten our ranks around the CPV Central Committee, firmly maintain unity and singlemindedness in the entire party and people, make every effort to overcome all difficulties and trials, and successfully achieve renovation in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the sixth party congress, thereby taking the revolutionary cause of our people forward.

Esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh, we bow in eternal farewell to you.

Party, State Leaders Attend Burial

BK0510141488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Escorting Comrade Truong Chinh to his final resting place were Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, party Central Committee general secretary; Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho, party Central Committee advisers; Vo Chi Cong, Council of State chairman; Do Muoi, Council of Ministers chairman; and many comrade members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the VFF Central Committee. Also escorting the funeral cortege were representatives from various political parties, mass organizations, agencies, committees, sectors, and ministries; the armed forces; and the people's public security forces; representatives of all strata of people from Hanoi and other localities; representatives of Ha Nam Ninh, Comrade Truong Chinh's home province; veteran revolutionary cadres; and the bereaved family. [passage omitted]

Comrade Truong Chinh's family members took turns dropping clumps of dirt into the grave to bid their last farewell to their most loved one. Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho, Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, and many party and state leaders also took turns throwing clumps of dirt into the grave to bid their last farewell to esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh. Once again, the comrade party and state leaders cordially offered their condolences to the bereaved family. [passage omitted]

Together with other participants in the funeral, the comrade party and state leaders silently walked around the grave to pay their last tribute to esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh. [passage omitted]

More on Vo Chi Cong's Official Visit to USSR

NHAN DAN Report on Activities

BK3009134488 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 88 pp 1, 4

[Text] In the afternoon of 19 September and on 20 September, talks were held at the Kremlin between Chairman Vo Chi Cong and Chairman A.A. Gromyko. Also attending the talks, on the Vietnamese side, were Hoang Bich Son, party Central Committee member and head of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; Nguyen Viet Dung, general secretary of the Council of State; Nguyen Manh Kam, party Central Committee member and our country's ambassador to the Soviet Union; Nguyen Dy Nien, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Dinh Van Niem, assistant to the chairman of the Council of State. On the Soviet side were G.P. Pallayev, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; I.A. Rogachev, vice foreign minister of the Soviet Union; A.S. Kapto, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department; N.F. Rubdov, chief of the Administrative Bureau of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; and D.I. Kachin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

The two comrades briefed each other on the activities of their respective party and state organs and of the peoples of the two countries in implementing the resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress and the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, which are aimed at accomplishing renovation and restructuring.

...The two sides noted with pleasure that the relations of comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and countries have constantly developed on a very firm basis for further consolidation and intensification.

The two sides expressed the conviction that with the efforts of both, Vietnamese-Soviet relations of cooperation would truly enter a new stage with new results and quality suitable to the scale and characteristics of the current relationship between the two parties and countries.

In the afternoon of 19 September, Chairman Vo Chi Cong paid a floral tribute to V.I. Lenin at his mausoleum. The wreath bore the inscription "In memory of great V. I. Lenin."

The chairman also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall, which bore the inscription "In perpetual gratitude to heroic Soviet fighters who died for the Soviet Administration and for the freedom of mankind."

Accompanying the chairman were G.P. Pallayev, I.A. Rogachev, D.I. Kachin, and Ambassador Nguyen Manh Kam.

In the evening of 19 September, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR gave a banquet in honor of Chairman Vo Chi Cong at the Kremlin.

Attending the banquet on the Soviet side were A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; V.I. Vorotnikov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V.M. Chebrikov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for State Security of the USSR; V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and many other leading comrades of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Also present at the banquet was Ambassador Nguyen Manh Kam. Chairman A.A. Gromyko delivered a welcoming speech.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong made a reply speech.

In the morning of 20 September, a ceremony was held at the Kremlin to award the Order of the October Revolution to Chairman Vo Chi Cong.

Attending the award presentation ceremony on the Soviet side were A. A. Gromyko, V.A. Medvedev, G.P. Pallayev, I.A. Rogachev, and D.I. Kachin.

On the Vietnamese side were Hoang Bich Son, Nguyen Viet Dung, Nguyen Manh Kam, Nguyen Dy Nien, and Dinh Van Niem.

Chairman A.A. Gromyko presented the Order of the October Revolution to Chairman Vo Chi Cong. Chairman A.A. Gromyko delivered a speech, and Chairman Vo Chi Cong made a reply speech.

Gromyko's Banquet Speech

BK0210132788 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 88 pp 1,4

[Welcoming speech by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Commitee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 19 September Kremlin banquet in honor of SRV Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong]

[Text] We are happy to cordially welcome the eminent representative of the fraternal Vietnamese nation, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State.

The Soviet people know you well as an authoritative figure in the CPV, a staunch campaigner for the freedom and unity of your country and the triumph of the ideals of socialism on Vietnamese soil, a champion of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, and a well-known statesman.

Respected and esteemed Comrade Vo Chi Cong: We are sure that your first official visit to the Soviet Union in your capacity as chairman of the SRV Council of State will dramatically help consolidate the bonds of traditional friendship that link our two parties and peoples. The world situation now finds itself at a historic stage. Its range is colorful and the trends in the world community are diverse. Given these conditions, both the joint analysis with friends of the world developments and the exchange of views on ways of speeding up the development of socialist countries acquire ever-increasing value and ever more profound, practical sense.

Our people have an expression: "To work until one is dripping with sweat." The Vietnamese people also have their own expression: "It all depends on our hard work because manpower can make even a plot of infertile land yield bumper crops." Such figurative expressions are born among those peoples who know well the value of hard work. Both the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples cherish the fraternal friendship which links the laboring people who are building socialism.

Soviet-Vietnamese relations are successfully developing on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which marks its 10th anniversary this year. They have become an organic part of the life of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. Our similarities in terms of ideological systems and adherence to the principles of socialist internationalism provide a firm basis for the relations between our two parties and countries. Given the current situation, mutual assistance and joint action in the process of the various revolutionary reforms and socialist renovation have become more and more significant with each passing day.

Such is the substance and political meaning of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Assessing this cooperation from the standpoints of restructuring and of the 19th all-union party conference, we may say that much has been accomplished in the sphere of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. However, while speaking of the past, one must also look boldly into the future, where we must do even more. On the basis of the sixth party congress resolutions, the Vietnamese people are persistently searching for new ways of bringing the country to a qualitatively higher development stage. We highly appreciate your efforts and wish you success.

Undoubtedly, an important place in Soviet-Vietnamese ties belongs to economic cooperation. The accords reached during the meetings between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and Comrade Nguyen Van Linh in May last year testify to the need for further improvement. It is our belief that in order to achieve important progress in economic relations, additional steps must be taken to effect renovation in other areas of our cooperation. In this connection, the supreme legislative bodies of our countries, with the close supervision of the national assembly delegates over the implementation of the various cooperation programs, not only centrally but also locally, could achieve a great deal. The Soviet Union highly appraises the existing mutual understanding of our two countries on international affairs, regional issues included, and our high unanimity of views on key issues of our time.

Today, we share the identical view that the makeup of the planet and its individual regions are to a large degree determined by the deep penetration into people's minds of new political thinking, which is reflected increasingly more often in the practical actions of states. In essence, the specific bearings of these actions, aimed at making life on earth more secure, have taken shape. The main direction among them is the reduction of arms, primarily nuclear arms. The implementation of the first Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of medium and shorter-range missiles will not just eliminate a certain class of nuclear missiles, but it also opens up a direct road toward a major reduction in strategic offensive weapons and toward the galvanization of talks on the reduction and destruction of many other kinds of weaponry.

Hundreds and thousands of people are still perishing in the flames of armed confrontations in various continents. Hence, another important direction of foreign policy struggle ensues—that for the elimination of hotbeds of regional conflict. There is positive experience here, too. It has been expressed through the fact that the constructive idea of national reconciliation has started to make way itself in one form or another in places where tension remains.

In this connection, the political settlement process in Afghanistan acquires special significance. The Soviet Union considers that the successful completion of this process should bring a long-awaited peace. For this to happen, just one thing is needed—the constructive political will of all parties concerned. Those who continue to violate their obligations under the Geneva agreement should understand the responsibility they will have to bear before the Afghans, their own people, world public opinion, and history.

We noted with satisfaction that positive changes have appeared in the quest for a solution to the Cambodian conflict. Here, too, a mighty impulse for progress was produced by the idea of national reconciliation as advanced by the PRK. The good will of Vietnam and Cambodia in declaring the withdrawal of a major Vietnamese troop contingent from Cambodia by the end of this year has vigorously accelerated this progress. Indonesia and a number of other nations in Southeast Asia have also contributed to bringing closer a political settlement.

Now that the foundations are being laid for talks between the Cambodian sides, it is important to ensure favorable external conditions. China, the United States, and the ASEAN member countries can, of course, put forward their weighty words in promoting attainment of a positive solution to the Cambodian issue. For understandable reasons, a considerable part in our relations with Vietnam is devoted to Asia-Pacific security. We believe that here, as in other regions of the world, mistrust and confrontation must gradually give way to mutual understanding and a constructive dialogue. We sincerely hope that the present difficulties in Vietnamese-Chinese relations will be overcome as quickly as possible. More favorable conditions for this are taking shape, including those in connection with prospects for a solution to the Cambodian conflict based on the policy of national reconciliation.

I think that it may be said that the Soviet Union and Vietnam and the national assemblies of our two countries will continue to strengthen coordination in the struggle to establish peace, universal security, and cooperation between the nations of Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and throughout the world.

The foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and the new large-scale initiatives advanced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in Krasnoyarsk are directed toward these noble ends, which meet the interests of all peoples.

We would like to stress not just the broad range of these initiatives, but also the great potential which they contain should the road to agreement be found through them. Naturally, this requires a deep, responsible approach to their analysis, and the Soviet Union is prepared for such analysis.

A glance into the immediate future shows our two countries stand before a steep climb, both in domestic and foreign affairs. The closer we collaborate in all fields and the firmer we go forward hand in hand, the easier it will be for us to make the climb, to reach new summits.

We have all the conditions necessary for that, we have a most reliable support, that is, the close solidarity of the two ruling parties—the CPSU and the CPV—and the fraternity of two creative nations, which has been tested by time and trials.

I wish you, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, the CPV leadership, and all Vietnamese Communists the successful fulfillment of the tasks outlined for socialist construction.

Allow me to make a toast in honor of Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State, and in honor of all Vietnamese comrades present here.

May the relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two parties, countries, and people develop and grow stronger with every passing day.

Vo Chi Cong's Reply at Banquet

BK0210100688 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 88 pp 1,4

[Reply speech by Vo Chi Cong, CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member and chairman of the Council of State, at 19 September Kremlin Banquet]

[Text] First of all, allow me to express my sincere thanks to the Supreme Soviet Presidium for inviting me to visit the Soviet Union and for the warm welcome given me on my arrival in the Soviet Union.

I have frequently visited your wonderful country and sensed the Soviet people's sincere affection for our people. In this visit to the Soviet Union, we are witnessing the invigorating and intensive atmosphere amid which the entire party and people of the Soviet Union are determined to implement the 27th CPSU Congress resolution and accelerate the process of restructuring in all spheres of Soviet social life. With honest hope and attention, our people are following the process of renovation in the Soviet Union. We highly evaluate the great significance of the 19th all-union party conference and the resolutions adopted last year aimed at further stepping up economic reform and democratizing Soviet society.

Very important developments in the world over the past 3 years have been closely linked to the dynamic and creative foreign affairs of the Soviet party and state. The international line, set forth by the CPSU's 27th Congress and implemented consistently and victoriously, is the continuation and development of Lenin's ideology of international peace, security, and cooperation against the background of today's era. It has created new possibilities for preventing the danger of a nuclear war, firmly maintaining peace and human civilization, and achieving the most cherished aspiration of mankind. We fully support the Soviet Union's constructive steps to consolidate peace and settle regional conflicts through political means. We highly assess the Geneva accords on Afghanistan and welcome the good will of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan in scrupulously implementing the accords. At the same time, we demand that the United States and Pakistan positively honor their commitments.

We understand profoundly that the victories won in the struggle for national defense and socialist construction in Vietnam during the past several decades have stemmed from the undying ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the Great October Revolution. These victories are inseparable from the tremendous and effective assistance and support of our dear Soviet brothers. Our people will always be grateful to the party and people of the Soviet Union for their exceptionally valuable assistance to the Vietnamese revolution.

Our party and people are striving to implement the Sixth CPV Congress line of renovating our country and overcoming all difficulties in order to develop production and stabilize and gradually improve the people's livelihood. In this undertaking, we strive to study and creatively apply the valuable experience of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries to the conditions in Vietnam. The agreements reached at the Vietnamese-Soviet summits in May 1987 and July this year manifest the common determination of our two parties and peoples to make cooperation between the two countries more practical and effective. Great prospects have opened for the development of new forms of cooperation in many fields of production in response to the interests of the peoples in our two countries.

Our party and state deem the strengthening of our fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union an immutable principle in the Vietnam's foreign policy and will do all they can to constantly develop that relationship.

We strongly support the PRK's seven-point position aimed at achieving an equitable and reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem.

We welcome the success of the recent Jakarta informal meeting, in which all participating parties unanimously agreed that withdrawing the Vietnamese troops and preventing the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot regime are the two key and interlinked issues in a political solution to the Cambodian problem. We welcome all the constructive efforts of the nonaligned and other countries concerned to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem. As already stated, the PRK and the SRV have set the term for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers for the end of 1989 at the earliest and the first quarter of 1990 at the latest. The timetable for the Vietnamese troop withdrawal must be linked closely to that for the cessation of military aid to the Khmer opposition sides as well as the cessation of outside interference in Cambodia's affairs.

Vietnam fully supports the seven-point proposal put forth by the LPDR at the recent informal meeting in Jakarta and is determined to coordinate closely with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other countries in establishing a zone of peace, friendship, cooperation, and without nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia.

Vietnam welcomes the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives expounded in the important speech made by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Krasnoyarsk on 16 September, and considers these a new Soviet contribution to the cause of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific. Vietnam has already contributed to and will struggle incessantly for this noble undertaking.

We always treasure our age-old friendship with the Chinese people and are ready to meet with the Chinese side in order to discuss and resolve existing problems between the two countries with a view to restoring the traditional ties of friendship between Vietnam and China, thereby contributing to the cause of peace, security, and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region as well as to the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

All the talks and meetings during this visit clearly show our common determination to further diversify the forms of fraternal relations between the two countries. I hope that the fine outcome of this visit will further enhance the image of cooperation and friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. I sincerely wish the Soviet people still-greater achievements in restructuring and successful implementation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference.

May the friendship and all-round coopration between our two parties and peoples be constantly consolidated and developed.

I wish Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, good health.

My good health wish is also for Comrade Andre Gromyko, other comrades in the Soviet party and state leadership, and all those comrades present here.

Meets With Gorbachev

BK0310093888 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 88 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] On the morning of 21 September at the Kremlin, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, received Comrade Vo Chi Cong, CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member and SRV Council of State chairman, now on an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong conveyed to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev cordial greetings and regards from comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and members of our party Central Committee Political Bureau.

The comrade expressed his pleasure over the positive and far-reaching changes now taking place in every field of socioeconomic life of the Soviet Union; he highly valued the Soviet Union's great contributions to creating new, broad possibilities for maintaining security and defending peace in the world and building a future world of peace, friendship, and cooperation, without nuclear weapons.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong pointed out that Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's important speech delivered in Krasnoyarsk on 16 September was a new development of the Vladivostock statement of 28 July 1986, thus making great contributions to accelerating the trend for peace, dialogue, and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

He highly appreciated and sincerely thanked the Soviet Union's support for the initiatives of Vietnam, the PRK, and the LPDR in the search for an equitable and reasonable political solution to the Cambodian issue, and for Vietnam's efforts aimed at normalizing relations with China.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong stressed that the meetings between Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in May 1987 and on 20 July of this year were important landmarks in relations between the two parties and countries in the spirit of renovation and restructuring.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev asked Comrade Vo Chi Cong to convey his cordial greetings to comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and other leading comrades of our party and state.

The comrade affirmed the Soviet Union's unswerving friendship, solidarity, and cooperation toward Vietnam during the warring years of the past as well as during the current stage of building the country and socialism.

He expressed the understanding of the Soviet party and people toward the Vietnamese people over the difficulties they are now striving to overcome.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev highly appreciated and welcomed Vietnam's good-willed efforts aimed at contributing to a solution to Cambodia and strengthening the relations of peace, friendship, and cooperation in the region. He also stressed the role, position, and high prestige of Vietnam in the undertaking to consolidate peace and security in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Comrade M. S. Gorbachev affirmed the Soviet Union's full support for Vietnam's positive and dynamic foreign policy and confirmed the Soviet Union's close coordination with Vietnam in their international activities aimed at reaching a just solution to Cambodia, normalizing relations with China, and developing relations with other countries in the region.

The two leaders expressed their determination to strengthen and develop Vietnamese-Soviet relations in all fields so as to bring about realistic results.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

Also present the meeting were our Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Manh Kam and Assistant to the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Shakhnazarov.

On the afternoon of 20 September, Chairman Vo Chi Cong visited the Union of Friendship and Cultural Relations of the Soviet Union With Other Countries and attended a meeting of key cadres of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association.

Speaking to the key cadres of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association, Chairman Vo Chi Cong highly appraised and sincerely thanked the Soviet people for their profound sentiments and their valuable support and assistance, and the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association for its great contributions to the strengthening and development of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. He clearly pointed out that at present, the Vietnamese-Soviet relations of comprehensive cooperation have entered a new stage. He expressed the firm belief that the Vietnam-Soviet and Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Associations would accelerate their activities in the spirit of renovation in order to make even greater contributions to strengthening and consolidating the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and countries.

On the afternoon of 20 September, Chairman Vo Chi Cong met and talked with the Vietnamese cadres of the Vietnamese Embassy and various representations of our country in Moscow, including large numbers of our specialists, cadres, students, and workers in the Soviet Union. The chairman cordially inquired about their work and learning, and informed them of the situation in the country. He clearly pointed out the initial results and some definite socioeconomic achievements of our people in implementing the renovation line of the sixth party congress. He also mentioned the serious difficulties and ohe slow improvements along with our people's efforts to resolutely and perseveringly carry out the process of renovation.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong reminded the Vietnamese who are working and studying abroad of the need to make every effort to contribute to the common renovation undertaking of their country.

On the evening of 20 September, Chairman Vo Chi Cong attended a ballet performance in the Kremlin's Ceremonial Hall. Also attending the performance on the Soviet side were Comrades A.A. Gromyko, G.P. Pallayev, I.A. Rogachev, and D.I. Kachin.

As we already reported, a ceremony was held in the Kremlin on the morning of 20 September to present the Order of the October Revolution to Chairman Vo Chi Cong. In a speech during the ceremony, Comrade A. A. Gromyko stated:

"It gives me great pleasure to present today in the Kremlin the Order of the October Revolution to Comrade Vo Chi Cong, a prestigious figure of the CPV and the Vietnamese state, and a great friend of the Soviet people.

Comrade, you have been given this distinguished award for your active participation in the revolutionary movement, and for your great, effective contributions to the consolidation of the comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SRV.

The Soviet people know you well as a representative of the glorious contingent of Vietnamese revolutionaries raised by your people's great son, President Ho Chi Minh. Hence, too, the high respect which you feel everywhere in our country.

In his reply speech, Comrade Vo Chi Cong said:

"Allow me to express my sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet people for the high honor accorded me and to sincerely thank Comrade Gromyko for his words addressed to the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam.

"The presentation of the Soviet state's high award to me is a further demonstration of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and solidarity and an appreciation of my modest contribution to the cause of strengthening the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, peoples, and countries. It is with deep emotion that I promise to continue doing everything in my power to ensure the steadfast strengthening and development of Vietnamese-Soviet relations on a Marxist-Leninist basis for the interests of the two peoples and for peace and socialism throughout the world."

On the afternoon of 21 September, Chairman Vo Chi Cong left Moscow for Kiev to continue his official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

The motorcade of Comrade Vo Chi Cong and his entourage escorted by motor cyclists slowly left the Kremlin Palace. Vietnamese and Soviet flags were flying and welcome posters were displayed in the streets along the route to the Vnukovo-2 airport which was bedecked with national flags of the two countries.

Chairmen Vo Chi Cong and A.A. Gromyko stood on the red-carpeted honor podium while the national anthems of the two countries were played.

The two chairmen inspected the guards of honor. Chairman A.A. Gromyko introduced Chairman Vo Chi Cong to leading members of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and members of the Soviet cabinet who were on hand to see the Vietnamese chairman off.

The guards of honor, composed of representatives from the Soviet Navy, Army, and Air Force paraded past Chairman Vo Chi Cong.

Chairman A.A. Gromyko escorted Chairman Vo Chi Cong to the tarmac and said goodbye to him at the ramp; a large number of officials from the Vietnamese Embassy in Moscow waved their hands to bid farewell to the Vietnamese chairman.

Also on hand to see the Vietnamese chairman off were the Lao and Cambodian ambassadors to the Soviet Union, Khamphong Phanvongsa and Hor Nam Hong, respectively.

Accompanying Chairman Vo Chi Cong to Kiev were Comrades G.P. Pallayev, I.A. Rogachev, D.I. Kachin, and Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Manh Kam.

Nguyen Thanh Binh at Meeting on Garden Economy

BK0410135788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Vietnamese Gardeners' Association recently held a seminar in Hanoi on the gardening economy of VAC [garden, pond, and stable].

Attending the seminar were Comrades Nguyen Thanh Binh, Political Bureau member and secretary of Hanoi party committee; Vu Oanh, party Central Committee secretary and head of party Central Committee Department of Economy; many scientists representing various concerned ministries and sectors at the central level and the delegates of good gardeners from some northern provinces and cities. Mr (Paroqui) UNICEF representative, and Dr (Rikov), a management cadre of the nutrition program of this organization also attended the seminar and gave their views.

Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem, chairman of the Vietnamese Gardeners Association presided over the seminar. As yet, some 40-50 percent of family incomes have come from the gardening economy in the plain provinces, and some 70-80 percent of income have come from the gardening economy in midlands and mountainous regions. Some 95 percent of raised products and mostly exported shrimps have come from the family economy. Thousands of households have earned from 1 to 5 million dong annually from the gardening economy.

Since the sixth party congress resolution was issued, the household and gardening economy has been encouraged and developed with some initial success. However, in general it is still weak and inconsistent. Many good models have not been made widespread. The main cause is that regulations and policies have not been suitable and specific guidance has not been issued to shift autarkic gardening to the stage of goods manufacture. Moreover, traditional experiences have not been combined closely with technology to increase the productivity of crops and animal raising, and the VAC economic plan has not been formulated to suit the characteristics of each region. All these have limited the development of gardening economy.

Contents of August 1988 TAP CHI CONG SAN

BK0110051588

BK0110051588 [Editorial Report] Following are the contents of the August 1988 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN:

1. Article by Hoang Xuan Tuy: "Looking Back to the Reform of Education," calling for betterment of eduation reform.
2. Article by Phan Xuan Dot: "Reorganizing Production and the Management of Forestry," on the need to better exploit forestry resources.
3. Article by Pham Van Nghiem: "Developing Transportation—An Important Section of the Infrastructure," calling for more capital investment in developing communication and transportation.
4. Article by Tran Dinh Hoan: "Basic Readjudments of the Salary SYstem," on the need to come up with a rational pay system that ensures remuneration for a person according his labor.
5. Article by Nguyen The Uan: "Some Opinions on the Improvement of Foreign Trade in the Years to Come," calling for state monopoly of foreign currencies in order to regulate imports and develop exports.
6. Article by Nguyen Bang Tuong: "Lenin's Method of Assessment and Attitude Toward Truth," quoting Lenin's work "Materialism and Critical Empericism" on how Lenin used dialectical materialism to assess the truth.
7. Article by Tran Anh: "The Theater—Its Facts and Problems," on need to improve theaterical activities and do away the tendency to run after money.
8. Article by Vu Cao Dam: "Effectively Improving the Utilization of Scientific Potentialities," on need to improve the quality of scientific institutions in Vietnam.
9. Article by Ha Xuan Truong: "TAP CHI CONG SAN in the Renovation Process," on the journal's role in the current struggle for renovation of thinking.
10. Article by Nguyen The Phan: "New Awareness on Socialism," on how various socialist countries have reviewed socialism to create a theoretical basis on which to carry out economic and political reform.
11. Report by Van Thien: "Roundtable Conference on Renovation of Thinking," on a second roundtable conference recently held by TAP CHI CONG SAN to disuss the current state of thinking.
12. Report by Pham Tri Minh: "About the Housing Policy," on problems encountered in developing housing policy.
13. Article by Vu Dinh Tu: "Xuan Tien and its New Contract System with Households," on Xuan Tien Village's application of product contract system with individual households in agricultural production.
14. Letter from Ho Xuan Hung to editorial staff on his suggestions for reorganizing the internal trade sector of Nghe Tinh Province.
15. Mailbag: Thanking contributors for their writings.
16. Report on the 9th All-Union Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
17. Article by Nguyen Thanh Tuan dealing with the trend of evolution in the strategy of socioeconomic development of the developing countries.
18. "Through the Publications of our Fraternal Countries" feature section: Reviewing some events in the world, including Fidel Castro's closing speech at 29 November 1987 Havana City party organization congress and political reform in Hungary.

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57